Morning Oregonian.

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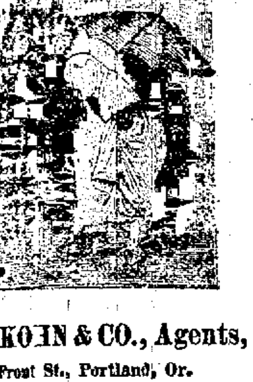

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Masquerade Suits AND Theatrical Costumes FOR RENT,

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BLACK WOLF.

Or Black Leprosy, is a disease which is considered incurable, but it has yielded to the curative properties of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC—now known all over the world as S. S. S. Mrs. Bailey, of West Somerville, Mass., near Boston, was attacked several years ago with this hideous black eruption, and was treated by the best medical talent, who could only say that the disease was a species of

—LEPROSY—

and consequently incurable. [illegible]

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Private Dispensary,
Nos. 132, 134 Third St.
Portland, Or.

Young, Middle-aged and Old, Single or Married And All who Suffer from

LOST MANHOOD,

[illegible]

ENGLISH MEDICAL DISPENSARY

[illegible]

B to F, and Twenty-second to Twenty-third, West End.

Portland, Or.

H. FEURER, Proprietor.

THIS BREWERY IS THE ONLY BREWERY on the Pacific coast [illegible]

Barnes' Foot-Power Machinery. Scroll and Rip Saws, Lathes, Mortising, Tenoning Machines,

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AGENTS.
Portland, Oregon.

EVERDING & FARRELL
Wholesale and Retail
Feed & Groceries.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
No. 140 Front Street.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

[illegible]

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

FOR THE KIDNEYS,

They are sure to be Healthy if the LIVER acts Properly.

For to cure the Liver is to cure the Kidneys. If the Kidneys do not act properly the following symptoms will follow:

Headache, Weakness, Pain in the Small of the Back and Loins, Flushes of Heat, Chills, with disordered Stomach and Bowels.

"I have suffered a thousand deaths since I left the army, and a more diseased Liver and Kidneys you never heard of. I tried a number of different remedies and spent $1800, but I obtained no real benefit until I bought a dozen bottles of Simmons Liver Regulator. This preparation cured me, and I must say it is the only medicine that I would give a cent for in my case."—G. H. Hexon, Richmond, Ind.

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS. PRICE, $ 100.

J. D. MEYER,
142 First St.
(Gilman House)
Only Direct Importer of

Havana Cigars!

The "PATTI" and other Popular Brands a Specialty.

Catarrh to Consumption

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies, concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge, have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combatted with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE [illegible]

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

"An Invaluable Medicine for Woman."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

[illegible]

OVER 1000 LADIES IN PHILADELPHIA

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

WEARY WOMEN PRAISE IT.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.

All Sold by Druggists.

Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest are speedily and permanently cured by the use of

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

[illegible]

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston.

Friedrichshall.

THE TONIC APERIENT WATER

"Alterative, Aperient, and Diuretic." Therapeutic Gazette, Phila.

"Especially valuable in preventing the formation of Uric Acid." British Medical Journal.

"I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. . . . Checks Calculus Disease and prevents Uric Acid formation. . . . The LONGER it is taken, the SMALLER is the quantity necessary to effect the purpose."

Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S., Lond.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., PORTLAND

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

[illegible]

J. R. GATES & CO., San Francisco.

WASHINGTON.

The River and Harbor Bill a Forlorn Hope.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSIONER

Death of Mrs. Senator Beck—Charges against a Mail Superintendent—Movements of the Northwest Delegation.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—"A forlorn hope" is the term generally used by congressmen when speaking of the possibility of the river and harbor bill yet becoming a law by the president's signature, notwithstanding several able congressmen are of the opinion that his signature to the bill will yet make it a law. He, himself, cannot be induced to entertain this view. Gen. Duane, chief of engineers, states that it was not on his recommendation that the bill was not signed, and he regards it as practically free from objectionable items. The president is said to have stated that it was because he had not time to examine the bill that he withheld his signature. This report is not much credited here. Those who claim to have known his views of old, say that on general principles he is opposed to river and harbor improvements. Others say that the pocket veto was used from his desire to truckle to sentiment in New York, which is always bitterly opposed to such improvements. Whatever his reasons may be, certain it is that his action has raised a storm among a majority of congressmen that has almost become a hurricane, and it comes from both democrats and republicans. The fact is that the popularity of the average congressman is mostly measured by his ability to secure large appropriations for rivers and harbors in his state, when, therefore, as is usually the case, he has sacrificed a number of local measures to accomplish this single object and then have it fail him by one man power, the disgust with which he mouths the name of the executive shows how bitterly the latter's action penetrates his heart.

NORTHWEST MEMBERS.

The present plan of the congressional delegation from the Northwest is as follows: Senator Dolph will remain here until the early summer, possibly until July, when he will temporarily return to Oregon. His family will remain East this season.

Senator Mitchell may leave for Oregon in a very few days, and if then unaccompanied by his family, they will start westward later, and will probably be in Oregon most of the summer.

Representative Hermann will be here four or five days longer, and when en route westward he will pass through New England and Canada, and reach Oregon about the 1st of April.

Delegate Voorhees expects to be in the city two or three weeks, when he will leave for Washington territory, stopping off at several points en route. His intention is to spend the summer quietly at his home in Colfax.

O. & C. LAND QUESTION.

It is learned that the interior department will probably pass upon the question at issue between the O. & C. R. R. and the general government as to whether the irregular-shaped tract of land situated near Forest Grove is public land and subject to settlement, or whether the title to same should be vested in the railroad company.

NO BOUNDARY APPROPRIATION.

At the last moment the appropriation of $100,000 for the survey of the boundary between Alaska and British America was stricken off of the legislative bill. The establishment of this boundary was recommended by President Cleveland in his inaugural message, and the appropriation of the sum stated was urgently asked by Secretary Bayard.

INCREASED MAIL SERVICE.

The mail route from Myrtle Point to Bandon, on the sea coast, will be increased from three to six times each week from March 21. T. C. J.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

The President Doubtful about Appointing a Pacific Coast Man.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Williams called upon the president this morning and made a final appeal for the appointment of a member of the interstate commerce commission from the Pacific coast. He said it made no difference whether a republican or democrat was selected for the place as long as a good man was chosen. He represented to President Cleveland the vital interest the people of the Pacific coast would have in the administration of this law, being in the extreme end of the long haul, and urged him in strong terms to select one commissioner to represent the interests of California.

The president said that he was afraid to go to California for a commissioner, there being so much contention there relative to appointments.

Mr. Williams assured the president that there was no contention in the republican party relative to the appointment of a commissioner, and he believed that whatever differences had existed in the democratic party were healed. He would guarantee that there would be no grumbling over any reputable man selected from the Pacific coast.

Mr. Cleveland gave no intimation of his intention to choose a commissioner from that section.

Mr. Williams invited the president to visit California this summer, and he replied that he had thought of making the journey, but he did not know whether he would be able to do so.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A RAILWAY MAIL SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Charges seriously affecting the integrity of Mr. Wilber, superintendent of the railway mail service of the Pacific coast, have been filed with the postmaster general and made the basis for a request from leading democrats of California for his removal. Postmaster General Vilas has the matter under consideration.

MRS. LOGAN'S RELIEF FUND.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The fund for relief of Mrs. General John A. Logan, started by George E. Lemon, of this city, proprietor of the *National Tribune*, now amounts to $80,295. It is Lemon's intention to increase the fund to $100,000. Since congress refused to pass the bill to pension Mrs. Logan, it is thought there will be no difficulty in raising the money.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO AMUSEMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—"Erminie," by Carleton opera company, has done a good business at the Bush street theatre the past week. "Nanon," by the same company next week.

Full houses have greeted "M'liss" at the Alcazar, and Monday Minnie Maddern opens in "Caprice."

"Shadows of a Great City" completed a two weeks' run to fair houses at the California. "Hazel Kirke" will be given Monday.

The Tivoli will draw good houses with "Vagabond" next week.

Claude Duval and Clara Morris closed a four weeks' engagement at the Baldwin to-night. Next week the great tragedian, Edwin Booth, will perform at this theatre. Auction sale of seats for his performances netted a handsome sum in premiums for his manager.

A FEW CABLE LAID.

PORT COSTA, March 6.—The Western Union Telegraph company successfully laid their new cable between here and Benicia to-day, under the direction of Mr. Davis, superintendent of telegraph construction. This cable completes the copper wire constructed between San Francisco and Chicago by the Western Union, and which is the first ever constructed across the continent. The new wire will be worked by the Wheatstone automatic system.

DEATH OF UNITED STATES CONSUL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.—Mr. G. Harris Heap, the United States consul general, died this morning.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The Balkan Question to be Reopened—War Approaching Fast.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Sun's* cable from Tondoko says the Russian government has contrived, with its usual cunning, to reopen the Balkan question. The protection which conspirators have repeatedly received from the foreign office at St. Petersburg has encouraged the Bulgarian officers at Rutchuck, Silistria and other towns to revolt against the regency. The uprising has been supported by the feeble demonstration of the Zankoff party, but has been promptly suppressed by the national government. If the regency were at liberty to proceed rapidly by court martial and condemn conspirators to death, it would be able to strengthen its position and prevent similar outbreaks in future, but recent experience has shown that the authorities are powerless to render treason odious, and the Russian government will intervene on behalf of its venal agents as it has done in the past, and by diplomatic menaces will secure their exemption from punishment and ultimate release.

Old tactics have been repeated for the sake of adding to the embarrassments of the regency. The czar is unable now, as he has been for the past eighteen months, to reach a decision respecting the invasion of Bulgaria. He is awaiting a more propitious season, when the risks of Austrian intervention will be reduced. An eminent Russian general believes the plan of the Russian attack on Austria is fully developed. Galicia is to be the battle ground between the countries, and Russia will enter the province without trouble, as there is nothing to hinder her, and then she will make a dash to secure an important strategic railroad, which runs parallel with the Galician frontier, and seek to drive the Austrians over the Carpathians. Galicia once secured, Russia would be contented, and would begin a defensive game. She cannot move west of Cracow without bringing Germany in the field, and this the Russians would not do unless backed by the most positive assurances that France would keep Germany too busy for serious interference in the east. Therefore, says this Russian, she will hold her own in Galicia and let Austria come to terms. That Galicia will witness the first fighting is generally admitted, as also that the possession of the strategic railroad, running as it does in the rear of Austrian positions, would be a most vital question, but the fact that Austria would have three divisions, comprising 32,000 men, backed by the support of reserves to guard the railroad, would probably delay the execution of the Russian plan.

RUSSIA WILL PROTECT HER AGENTS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—*Star's* London cable special: A telegram from Constantinople states that Russia will not permit the punishment of her agents in the unsuccessful emeute, and has warned the Bulgarian regency that they will be held responsible for any injury to the persons or property of Russian subjects. The regency have resolved to bring all Bulgarian officers concerned in the mutiny to courtmartial, and to deal vigorously with all offenders.

Reports from Russian sources represent the leading Muscovite papers as clamoring for armed occupation of Bulgaria by the Russian army as the only possible solution of the difficulty that threatens endless complication and the destruction of Russian prestige in the Balkan states.

WAR APPROACHES FAST.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Post's* London cablegram says: The *Spectator* this morning, having a regard for the events of the week, reiterates its belief that war between Austria and Russia is not far off. It says: Without some entirely new event, such as may entirely upset our calculations, or some entirely new combination, due to Bismarck's immense audacity, we can only acknowledge sorrowfully that war approaches fast.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Probability of Direct Control by the Government.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Ottawa (Ont.) special says: Considerable surprise was caused a few days ago by the announcement that Sir Charles Tupper, minister of finance, intended asking the government at the next session of parliament for a further grant of $10,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific railroad in lieu of the disallowance of privileges held by the company in Manitoba and Northwest territories. Coincident with this announcement another discovery was made which still further surprised the commercial public, and consisted in the decrease of traffic returns issued by the company, compared with corresponding period of last year, and the following week a further decrease was bulletined. Peculiar significance is attached to these facts as the weeks for which the decrease was shown had been the busiest weeks for passenger traffic that had been experienced for years. It was also significant that the first decrease in receipts was shown a few days after the general elections, when the government, one of whose chief planks had been the construction of the Canadian Pacific, had been sustained. The construction of the line had been pushed forward in the face of violent opposition, and the country had been mortgaged for the expenses connected therewith in one way and another to the tune of $101,000,000, besides which enormous land grants were made through the territories, and the allowance of a privilege granted which is now to be purchased for $1,000,000. The impression is that the company wish to throw the line on the government's hands and that consequently its receipts are being reduced more within the true figures so as to furnish an excuse for saying that it does not pay and give the company an opportunity of leaving the road with the government, which has made itself responsible, and then retiring gracefully.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This Province Anxious about her Unprotection in Event of War in the East.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The *Times'* Ottawa, Ont., special says: The people of British Columbia are becoming alarmed at the unprotected position of that coast, in view of which the legislature of that province has just passed a resolution calling the attention of the Dominion government to the fact and urging that immediate steps may be taken to give them better security in the event of England being driven into war with any other power. Word has been received here that the British government has dispatched five additional war vessels to the North Pacific station, including the Pelican, Wild Swan and Triumph, and two gunboats. This is being done for the protection of new dry docks and naval stores at Esquimalt.

NOTABLE DEAD.

DEATH OF THE GRANDMOTHER OF MRS. CLEVELAND.

DETROIT, March 6.—Mrs. Ruth H. Harmon, mother of Mrs. Folsom and grandmother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, died at Jackson, Mich., at 10 o'clock this morning, where she has been living for the past ten years with her son, M. Harmon. She was born in 1809 and was married in 1835. She spent the greater part of her life at Batavia, N. Y., where, after the death of Mr. Folsom, Mrs. Folsom and Frankie lived with her until Frankie was old enough to attend school, when they moved to Buffalo. For the past four years Mrs. Harmon has been failing, and for the past month she has failed very rapidly, being afflicted with congestion of the bowels, which her advanced age made her too feeble to recover from. Mrs. Folsom was with her for some time previous to death and President and Mrs. Cleveland are expected to attend the funeral. She will be buried at Batavia, N. Y.

DEATH OF SENATOR BECK'S WIFE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mrs. Jane Washington Thornton Beck, of Kentucky, died at her residence in this city this evening, of inflammation of the bowels. Mrs. Beck had been feeling as well as usual this winter, and her first symptoms of illness were the result of a cold contracted while out riding in an open carriage last Friday.

Nothing serious was apprehended until this morning, when Doctors Waltz and Bussey, physicians in attendance, informed the family that they could offer no hope of her recovery. Senator Beck and Mrs. Goodle, Mrs. Beck's daughter, were at her bedside in her last moments. Her only other child, a grown son, is in Wyoming. The remains will be taken to Lexington, Ky., for interment.

COMMODORE E. R. LULL.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6.—Information has been received by relatives in this city of the death of Commodore E. R. Lull, of the United States navy, at the Pensacola naval station.

LONDON, March 6.—The steamer La Bourgogne, Capt. Franque, from New York February 26, arrived at Havre to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Henry Ward Beecher Slowly Nearing the End.

A CLOUD BURST WRECKS A TRAIN.

The War Prospect—Guessing on Presidential Candidates—Crop Reports—The Canadian Pacific—Other News of Interest.

NEW YORK, March 6.—At 8 P. M. Henry Ward Beecher's condition remained without noticeable change. He is yet unconscious, and is said to be slowly sinking. He moves his right hand occasionally.

Long before daylight this morning it was noticed that many more people were on the streets than was usual in the vicinity of the Beecher residence, and by 8 o'clock there was quite a crowd eagerly looking for the first bulletin.

At 9 o'clock the following bulletin was issued: "Beecher is about the same. No change since last night."

The first bulletin was signed by Dr. W. S. Searles, the Beecher family physician, and it was posted on the doorpost. The people crowded on the stoop to read it, and there was a feeling of thankfulness plainly visible on their countenances that the life of the illustrious divine was still spared, and as day advanced the throng on the sidewalks of Clark and Hicks streets rendered the street almost impassable. In the crowd were people of every station, from millionaire to prosperous tradesman and poor laborer, and the expressions of sympathy and condolence that were heard on all sides only made another powerful indication of the high esteem in which the Plymouth pastor was held by all classes. During the morning scores of carriages drove past the house and the occupants of many of them alighted and walked up to the bulletin and then departed, while others left their cards with the attendant. Those who were intimately acquainted were admitted into the house and made inquiries concerning the patient, but only immediate family friends were allowed in the sick chamber. There was, however, an exception made in the case of Rev. DeWitt Talmage, who called with his daughter, Edith, about 1:30, and he was admitted into Mr. Beecher's presence. Fifteen minutes later Talmage left the house. There were other callers, most of whom were city officials of New York and Brooklyn.

About 10 o'clock this morning Dr. Hammond arrived at the house, and one hour later the following bulletin was posted: "Professor W. Helmuth, of New York, who is in consultation, freely confirms the opinion of the physicians that Beecher is gradually failing. He may, however, live for some days."

That all hope was given up was plainly indicated by this bulletin and the remark of Rev. DeWitt Talmage, "It is very serious," as he passed out.

ANOTHER BULLETIN.

At 2:30 P. M. this bulletin appeared: "Dr. Hammond is in consultation; Beecher was in a state of deep coma all day; no sign of pain or consciousness of any sort; death considered certain but at an indefinite time, probably to-day.

THE SICK CHAMBER.

Since the doctors informed the members of the family that it was only a question of time for the end, they remain in the sick chamber watching every movement. The eldest daughter, wife of Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Stamford, Connecticut, arrived at the house Saturday night and her husband and two children will immediately follow. Other members of the family now in the house are: Mr. Beecher's eldest son, Col. Beecher, his wife and two daughters and son; Henry Ward Beecher, W. C. Beecher and his wife, who live at Columbia heights; their son Herbert, who has been telegraphed to San Francisco, for he is on the ocean between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco. He is not expected to reach New York in time to see his father alive, as he is not due in San Francisco till to-morrow (Monday) and then he has a week's ride before he can reach home.

GENERAL DIAGNOSIS OF HIS CONDITION.

The condition of Beecher has not materially changed during the day and he is in a deep comatose state, from which he cannot be aroused, and from which he will never probably rally. He sits quietly, like one in the deepest sleep and gives no indications of pain or uneasiness. His pulse varies from 90 to 100, and at one time, for several hours, it intermitted two or three times in each minute, but this evening has been quite regular and quite hard and full. Temperature has ranged from 100 to 100½ and at present stands at 100½. Respirations number about thirty to the minute. The body and extremities are equally warm; the face is flushed and has a somewhat livid hue, and he is unable to speak or swallow anything except small quantities of liquid, which must be cautiously administered to prevent choking. All three of the medical advisers are in full and entire concord as to the nature and location of the disease and its present status, and remedial measures to be employed. As to the progress of the case it is their opinion that the history of to-day confirms the opinion they have entertained from the beginning, that recovery is not to be hoped for; that though effusion of blood into the brain is now stopped, fresh hemorrhage may at any time and speedily end his life. But that is not likely to happen so far as the present indications are to be trusted, and should it occur his life may be spared yet several days. However, much depends on his endurance and strength of his constitution. No one except Mrs. Beecher and her children are allowed to visit his bedside, and no further bulletins will be issued till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Beecher's condition was reported unchanged, save for gradual sinking towards the inevitable end. Gen. Horatio King left the house at that hour, and expressed the opinion that Beecher will die during the night or in the morning.

VERY LATEST—DEATH CERTAIN.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Up to 3 o'clock no report was received from Mr. Beecher. Dr. Hammond said to-night that Beecher will never be conscious again, and there is absolutely no hope. He may die in two hours and he may last a couple of days longer, but death is certain.

EFFECT IN THE CHURCHES.

Universal Sorrow—More Bulletins—The Sick Chamber.

Rev. Mr. Halliday continued the services at Plymouth church this morning, and at 11 o'clock the bulletin was read to the congregation and the effect of it was noticeable on the congregation by the number of handkerchiefs in use and stifled sobs of many present.

At the church of Dr. Talmage the scene after the reverend gentleman's prayer was almost as affecting. Dr. Talmage made a very tender appeal on behalf of Mr. Beecher. He prayed fervently for divine blessing on the afflicted preacher, and alluded to Mr. Beecher as the friend of millionaire, the friend of workingmen, the friendless, and all men whether rich or poor.

PRESIDENTIAL FIGURING.

The Standing of Different Candidates in New York City.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *World's* reporters yesterday interviewed prominent democratic and republican politicians on the presidential outlook of 1888. Fifteen Tammany men expressed a preference for Hill and ten were non-committal. Eight County democratic leaders were for Hill, fifteen were non-committal and one for Whitney. Twenty-two Irving Hall men were for Hill, none for Cleveland, and two were non-committal. Among the Republican district leaders thirteen were for Blaine, six non-committal, two for Depew and one for Conkling. The republicans generally believe that Hill is the strongest candidate with democrats and workingmen. Thirteen labor men prefer Hill and four Blaine, and one each for Cleve and and Thurman. Twenty-one labor men think Hill is the strongest democratic candidate and fourteen consider Blaine the strongest republican candidate.

CANADA.

HEAVY SNOW—DELAYED TRAINS.

MONTREAL, March 6.—It has been snowing hard here all day and the Canadian Pacific train due this morning is snowed up between this city and Ottawa. The westward bound train on the Grand Trunk railroad is also snowed up near Stannes, a short distance west of here. The American trains arrived an hour late. The line is clear between here and Quebec.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train Wrecked by a Cloudburst in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The railway accident on the Iron Mountain railroad, near [illegible] which was briefly referred to late [illegible] while not being at all unusual in regard [illegible] fatal casualities, proves to have been [illegible] markable in respect to the several circ[illegible] which attended it. It occurred at [illegible] thirty miles south of here a little [illegible] o'clock, and was occasioned by the giv[illegible] under the train of the trestle which cr[illegible] achini creek at that point. The train [illegible] Texas express and consisted of baggage [illegible] press, mail cars, smoker, two pa[illegible] coaches, and four sleepers, carrying [illegible] passengers. A heavy rain had fallen [illegible] the creek was much swollen. At [illegible] first station this side of the trestle [illegible] gineer received orders to run cautiously [illegible] rain had been very heavy and the cre[illegible] of its banks. Engineer Kelly [illegible] slowly beyond that point, and [illegible] and his fireman, Wm. Hatch, [illegible] the track very carefully. As he approach[illegible] trestle Kelly observed that the track was [illegible] straight and level, showing nothing wro[illegible] he went on without the slightest fear or [illegible] tion. But when his engine reached the m[illegible] of the trestle he felt the whole

STRUCTURE SINK BENEATH HIM.

And in an instant he opened the valve [illegible] the air brakes to full width, and br[illegible] train to so quick a stop that the front [illegible] one of the cars was crushed in by the [illegible] shock. This saved the coaches, but [illegible] gage, mail, express and smoking car [illegible] the raging current below, carrying [illegible] all the men on board. Engineer Kel[illegible] man Hatch went down with the [illegible] were submerged in the flood. K[illegible] struggles to free himself, found that [illegible] feet was held fast, but at the same in[illegible] as he realized that he must drown, [illegible] the surface, and seizing a passing lo[illegible] to it desperately and was swept down [illegible] rent and lodged against a tree 150 yar[illegible] and with scarcely strength enough to [illegible] clasped his legs and arms around the [illegible] tree, became unconscious and was not [illegible] until two or three hours after he had [illegible] from the tree, when he found himself [illegible] cared for in a house in the vicinity.

HIS FACE AND HEAD WAS SEVERELY CUT,

two of his toes cut from one of his [illegible] he is badly bruised in various parts of [illegible] but he will recover. Fireman Hatch [illegible] ried about five hundred yards down [illegible] lodged in a mass of brush or drift [illegible] rescued soon after the flood subsided. [illegible] postal car was swept away some distance [illegible] as the water ran through it from end [illegible] mail was literally washed out, and [illegible] scattered over miles of territory or [illegible] the mud of the creek. It is regarded [illegible] almost total loss, the whole of it be[illegible] pletely soaked and the addresses of [illegible] literated. Postal clerks McCullough [illegible] and Ryan were badly bruised an[illegible] drowned, and being stripped for work [illegible] all their clothes, their gold watches a[illegible] $250 in money, which were carried [illegible] floods. The smoker, which is said to h[illegible] tained some twenty persons, was sw[illegible] about 300 feet below the trestle, and [illegible] occupants are believed to have been [illegible] They succeeded in getting outside of [illegible] and clung to its top until they were [illegible] There is some doubt about the bag[illegible] and express messenger being saved, but [illegible] dispatch from the wreck says that none [illegible] train men were lost. The cause of the unpre[illegible] cedented flood is believed to have been [illegible] burst, which took place late in the even[illegible] filled the creek, which runs between [illegible] hills for miles, so full that it became [illegible] torrent, with a current of over twenty mi[illegible] hour and swept everything before it.

A full list of the casualties cannot be obtained, but aside from Henry Burton of Jamestown, N. Y., who was found drowned in the smoker, [illegible] Byrnes, a brakeman, who had [illegible] dislocated, no one, other than those ment[illegible] above, were in any way seriously injured. Nearly one-half of those in the smoker [illegible] ment of their clothing, it being torn from their persons either in getting out of the car [illegible] rushing water, through which they were dragged ashore by ropes. A farmer named Andrew White, of Bailey's station, did heroic work in saving passengers, he having swam several times to the smoker and each time returned with one of the unfortunates who was clinging to the roof of the car. [illegible] of the passengers in sleepers also aided [illegible] ally in the work, and Conductor Guion of the train, and all of the train crew, labored like Trojans in rescuing those on the cars. The mail is said to have been the largest ever sent over the road, and losses will fall heavy on this city, where [illegible] three-quarters of the matter originated. An express package without an address or anything on it by which it can be identified, containing $37,000, was found to-day, and it is [illegible] unlikely that others will be discovered [illegible] creek or in the woods.

CROP OUTLOOK.

A General Report from the Western States.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The following crop summary will be printed in this week's [illegible]: Thus far the reports from the winter [illegible] belt indicate that the crop is emerging from winter in better shape than last year. [illegible] is not assured from resulting damage of [illegible] and bad weather, and still has to pass through [illegible] critical period, but as a whole the outlook [illegible] be regarded as more favorable than at [illegible] ginning of March of last year. The [illegible] mild weather of the opening days of [illegible] followed by cold weather, caused some [illegible] Illinois and Indiana. Twenty-three [illegible] counties this week report as looking well [illegible] in Brown, Johnson and White counties [illegible] reported. Thirteen counties in Indiana [illegible] very favorable returns. In Michigan [illegible] corn in the outlook is reported as very favorable. Nearly all of the Wisconsin fields have [illegible] ample snow covering since last November. The weather has been unfavorable in Ohio and [illegible] season is well advanced in Missouri, and spring plowing has commenced. There is no change in the tenor of the reports from Kansas, and fully one-half of the counties report a very [illegible] outlook for wheat.

FRANCE.

PERSONAL—DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

PARIS, March 6.—It is semi-officially denied that Gen. Boulanger intends to visit the northwest frontier.

A dynamite cartridge was exploded in an iron foundry at Besseges to-day by some miscreant. The building was badly damaged. No arrests have been made.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, [illegible] Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking [illegible] no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates [illegible] Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor [illegible]

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and [illegible]

Save the Children. They are especially liable to [illegible] Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by all druggists.

JUBILEE OF AN EMPRESS.

Progress of the British Indian Empire Under Victoria.

A Series of Ceremonies of Unequaled Splendor—Sikh, Sepoy, Mahratta and Madrassee—England Has Seized all Hindostan.

By the late war correspondent of the London "Standard."

LONDON, Feb. 10.—It has now been proclaimed that on February 15 the jubilee of Alexandrina Victoria, queen of Great Britain and empress of India, was to be officially celebrated throughout the East Indian empire. That the event will be celebrated with exceptional splendor no one need be told who has any acquaintance with India's mode of conducting great state ceremonials.

When the guns in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras thunder forth the advent of her jubilee, there will commence a series of ceremonies of unequaled splendor. Scindiah and Holkar, Hydrabad's Nizam, the Maharajahs of Mysore, Travancore, Puttiala, Jeypore, Oodeypore, Vizianagram and many another haughty chief will flash their gems and pearls in her honor; thousands of elephants, laden with gilded howdahs and draped in brocade of gold; innumerable led horses, almost hidden beneath the gorgeous kincobs of Delhi and Benares, will champ and fret in many hundred gay processions; Sikh and Sepoy, Mahratta and Madrasee, will meet, not in conflict, but to share with the British soldier the heat and burden of the day in impressing the population with an adequate idea of the splendor of the mysterious white empress who sits on her western throne 6000 miles away and rules millions whom she never saw and never will.

ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

Fifty years of English rule in India! What vast changes have taken place during that time in the social and political conditions of the country! It is not too much to say that it covered half a century of constant British aggrandisement of territory that rightfully belonged to the native rulers. Victoria succeeded to the throne on the death of her uncle, William IV., on June 20, 1837. Since that time England has seized piecemeal all Hindostan from the northern spurs of the Himalayas to the gulf of Mannar. It is true that there still remain Mohammedan and Hindoo princes who rule over extensive tracts of India, but these have only a nominal independence. If the governor-general but holds up his little finger the most powerful native ruler has to obey the signal, whatever it may portend. There is Scindiah, for instance, the most powerful Mahratta chieftain in the country, and acknowledged to be the best native general in India, the superb manner in which he handles his army of 50,000 men extorting admiration from the most bitter and conservative of Anglo-Indian soldiers. The Maharajah has repeatedly proved his loyalty to the British government with men and money. Yet he has one of the bitterest grievances which a proud native chief can have. Dominating the pretty town of Gwalior frowns the fortress of Morar, deservedly called the Gibraltar of India. Yet every morning, when he looks from the bedroom windows of his noble Lushkar palace, the prince can see

THE BRITISH GUNS

Pointing straight down upon his grounds and the abode of himself and family. Scindiah has again and again pointed out to the government of India that the fortress rightfully belongs to him, and that he stands degraded in the estimation of his own subjects by the fact that the great citadel of Morar is held by a powerful British garrison. No persuasion can induce Scindiah to set a foot of his within that fortress. He may do it as a prisoner of the British Raj, but not otherwise. To every remonstrance made by Scindiah upon the subject the government of India has met him with Michiavelian evasions. Like Tennyson's astute "Lord High Chancellor," it literally "dangles at its golden chain and, smiling, puts the question by." In like manner the government of India holds its mailed hand upon the throat of every native feudatory. Wherever there is a capital belonging to a native prince, close in the neighborhood will be found a British cantonment, powerfully garrisoned. The main purpose of every railway built in India is to afford means for the rapid mobilization of English troops at any given point. This purpose may be disguised under plausible platitudes about the good of India and the necessity of opening up profitable markets for the ryot or agriculturist, but the military reason remains the first and most potential one with the government of India, and the intelligent native who is to be asked—an invitation which almost amounts to a command—to participate in the celebration of Victoria's fifty years of reign, understands it thoroughly. Men with heartburnings like Scindiah may, for motives of policy, participate in the celebration, but they will ask themselves whether it is right or just to jubilate a period which has destroyed native independence and handed over the old dynasties, bound hand and foot, to powerful but unscrupulous foreign adventurers. It is to soothe these heart ranklings that all Lord Dufferin's arts of diplomacy will be called forth.

SINCE VICTORIA'S ACCESSION

To the throne of England her armies and diplomatic chicane have won the Punjab, Scinde, all Burmah and the kingdom of Oudh, settled Mysore and Hydrabad, attempted in two disastrous ways to obtain possession of Afghanistan. Besides this, the mutiny of 1857 gave Victoria's representatives the pretext for confiscating the territory of a number of native princes who had either taken part in the rebellion or were suspected of having done so. Fifty years of Victorian rule! They have added millions of subjects and hundreds of thousands of miles of territory to the British empire, crores of rupees to the British treasury, and cost fields of blood to the victims of Victoria's eastern aggressions. In that half century of Victorian rule the policy pursued by her representatives in India has been the old Roman one—*divide et impera*. Native has been set against native by English diplomatists. On the 15th of February, when all the guns of India, the trumpeters of every garrison, and processions of unparalleled magnificence are proclaiming the power and glory of the English sovereign, these duped natives will have a solemn opportunity of realizing that they are exactly in the position of the unfortunate litigants who found themselves left with the shell; the lawyers got the oyster. Ah, when the massed bands are playing the triumphal marches of jubilee, and the *feux des joies* are shot roaring forth from innumerable rifles, what curses, not loud, but deep, will accompany, like a sullen diapason, the magnificent evidences of rejoicing!

NATIVE INDEPENDENCE DESTROYED.

Notwithstanding the fact that the English have destroyed the native independence of India, it is undeniable that the British raj has ameliorated the social conditions of the Hindoos and abolished outrages against humanity, which barbarous practices had permitted to become sanctioned in the name of religion. Two years before Victoria ascended the throne, and when Lord Wm. Bentinck was governor-general of India, the East Indian authorities had determined to put down a number of these hideous practices. One of them was the custom of suttee or wife burning on the same pyre with her dead husband. The crusade against suttee was carried on so vigorously that very shortly after her coronation she had the satisfaction of knowing that the practice had been abolished throughout her East Indian possessions, although, unfortunately, it still lingered in the independent states. The scenes enacted at suttees used to be of the most terrible description. The slokas in the Vedas relied upon by the Brahmins to justify suttee were found to be too vague to be accepted as final evidence, and were probably interpolations made by Brahmins, who were determined to protect the man against the woman on the ground that the latter was not likely to do her husband any harm when she knew that if he died she would be compelled to perish with him, and that, therefore, it was decidedly her interest to keep him alive and well as long as possible. Almost contemporaneous with the efforts of the British to annihilate suttee were efforts to abolish slavery throughout India. The manumission of slaves was completely successful.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT REFORM

In Hindoo customs, which was begun about a year before Victoria received her crown, and practically accomplished three years after she mounted the throne, was the suppression of Thuggism. For hundreds of years the Thug, the professional strangler or poisoner, had been a curse to India. The government at Calcutta was appealed to for protection. It was evident that some powerful and mysterious organization was at work robbing and destroying their victims who were mostly merchants whose movements had been watched, perhaps for weeks, by some of the gang. Major Sleeman was appointed to unearth the mystery. In disguise, and with a trained band of detectives, who were scattered throughout India and bound to report him anything suspicious that might come under their observation, he wandered about the country for years, meeting with adventures which formed the material for Col. Meadows Taylor's fascinating novel, "The Confessions of a Thug." He gradually discovered the existence of a tremendous organization of robbers, who formed a religious organization and were bound to secrecy by the most terrible oaths and bloody rites. In 1835 Major Sleeman had caught 1562 of these peculiarly atrocious villains. Some were hanged and many were imprisoned in the large jail at Jubbulpore, where, a few years ago, an old, toothless villain, who boasted of so many murders that he could not remember them all, offered for a small consideration to show the writer how the roomal trick was executed. The offer was declined. The ancient Thug's bony fingers seemed too much to be itching to get just one more victim. Sleeman's marvelous success effectually broke up Thuggism, which is now, like hook swinging and suicidal destruction beneath the heavy, solid wooden wheels of the car of Juggernaut, a thing of the past.

EVENTS IN HINDOSTAN.

If Victoria's reign has witnessed remarkable and most satisfactory changes in the social and religious character of her East Indian subjects, it has also embraced numerous political events in Hindostan so varied, picturesque, startling and even deplorable, that they may be characterized as the very romance of history. In the year after her succession to the throne, Lord Ellenborough, governor-general, proclaimed war against Dost Mahomed, the ameer of Afghanistan. It was a struggle full of disasters to the British, the most conspicuous of which was the massacre in 1842 of sixteen thousand British troops and followers in the the wild gorges leading to the famous Khyber pass. In 1843 war was declared against the four ameers of Scinde, and was remarkable for the gallant victory won by Sir Charles Napier against the Belochee armies at Miani and the punning epigrammatic message in which he announced to the governor-general that he had conquered Scinde—"Peccavi!" In 1845 the Sikh war broke out and led to the hardest fighting the British troops ever had in India. At the crossing of the Sutlej, the battle of Ferozpore, Moodkie, Ferozeshah and Alloval the Sikhs (now the most loyal and gallant part of England's East Indian army) fought with a valor which time and again threatened to overwhelm the invading force. The year 1849 saw the formal annexation of the splendid land of the Five Rivers (which the "Punjaub" means) to the British possessions. The grandson of old Runjeet Singh, the one-eyed

"LION OF THE PUNJAUB,"

Was granted an annual pension of $200,000, and became an English country gentleman, adopting the Christian religion, marrying a Christian lady in Alexandria, and generally taking so thoroughly to the practices of Christians in some parts of Europe that the British parliament had to pay off his gambling and other debts several times. When patience had ceased to be a virtue, and parliament declined to pay his debts again, about two years ago the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh resigned his English country gentlemanship and declared his intention of returning to the Punjaub and issuing a proclamation to his fellow-countrymen. He was arrested, however, and placed on board a British gunboat when he had reached as far as Aden, and is now probably sulking, Achilles-like, somewhere in England, Paris or Monaco. Our grievance of the Maharajah is that he ought to be more liberally treated by England, because its crown now contains the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond which England considerably appropriated when she confiscated the Punjaub. Nobody can tell now what the real worth of the stone is, but it ought to be fabulously valuable, if, as the Punjaubees claim, it was worn 5000 years ago by Karna, one of the heroes of the "Mahabharata," and subsequently, and of course after remarkable adventures, fell into the hands of Baber, the founder of the Mogul dynasty, in 1526 A. D.

THE NEXT GREAT EVENT

Of Victoria's reign in the east is the second war with Burmah, which broke out in 1851 and ended in the year following, with England, as usual, in possession of another large slice of territory, namely, the peninsula of Pagu, or Lower, as distinguished from Independent, Burmah. This conquest gave Britain the splendid ports of Rangoon, Bassein, Moulmein and Akyab, and the practical control of that magnificent river, the Irrawaddy. The Sepoys murdered the whites wherever they found them. Englishwomen were outraged and then slain, but not before they had seen their children tossed into the air and then caught on the point of the bayonet. Had the Punjaub, Madras and Bombay gon "lal"—literary, red or bloody—Queen Victoria would have had no jubilee to be celebrated in Hindostan this year. But it was in 1857 that Victoria's rule in the east was made to tremble to the very foundation. The annexation of Oudh, coupled with the fortuitous accident that the military authorities at Calcutta had distributed greased cartridges to the Sepoys of Bengal—an abomination alike to all Mohammedans and Hindoos—for if the grease was hogs, the former were insulted, the pig being considered by them an unclean animal, while if it was cow's, the latter was insulted because the Hindoo holds the cow to be sacred, precipitated one of the most formidable rebellions on record.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

Who has not heard of the atrocities committed by the Nana Sahib, rajah of Bithoor, upon the helpless women and children of Cawnpore, who were shot and then tumbled into the well which now stands near by the beautiful Memorial church and is surmounted by Marochetti's exquisitely carved and inexpressibly affecting pure white marble Angel of Pity? Who has not sorrowed over the story of the siege of Lucknow, where Sir Henry Lawrence died at his post in the Residency, giving shelter to the women and children who had fled to him for protection, and where Sir Henry Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell did such heroic service in relieving the dying, decimated garrison? On September 21, 1857, Delhi was taken by storm, the old mogul king was dragged from the Peacock Throne, and his son and grandson were killed by Capt. Hodson, who had ridden several miles out of the city and captured them single-handed. Fearing a rescue by the prince's followers, he ordered them off their palanquins, and shot them. The deed was so sudden and audacious that the large body of Mohammedan soldiers were paralyzed and permitted Hodson to ride unmolested into Delhi and coolly report the crime he had committed. His action was upheld by the authorities. The old king, the last of the mogul emperors, ended his days as a state prisoner in Rangoon, and the ex-king of Oudh did the same in his palace at Garden Reach, five miles from Calcutta. The mutiny lingered on until 1859, when Tantia Topee, the ablest native general developed by the mutiny, was betrayed by Maun Singh, his confident, and unjustly executed by the British troops. Tantia was ably seconded by the Ranee, or queen of the Central Indian principality Jhansee, who led her troops in person, and was finally cut down by a British cavalryman, who all the time believed he was fighting against a man.

THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Or Ranee-ka-bithur (literally eldest son of the queen), visited India in 1876 and had a splendid tour from Cashmere to the island of Ceylon. He won good wishes wherever he went by his bonhomie. Even Maharajah Holkar, the penurious trader of Indore, took an evident fancy to him. Scindiah, the proud ruler of Gwalior, seemed exceptionally pleased as he rode side by side with him to the parade ground to see him review his splendid army of Mahratta cavalry and infantry; and quaint little Sir Jung Bahadoor, of Nepaul, in his time one of the boldest hunters in the dense jungles of the Nepaul Terai (or foot swamps of the Assam Himalayas), showed undisguised sincerity as he complimented his royal English guest on the way that he "dropped" his tigers and elephants. The prince undoubtedly did much to make Victoria's rule popular, if anything could make it popular with peoples as conservative as those of India. I believe that this result was foreseen by Lord Beaconsfield, who had already determined that his sovereign should bear at least as proud a sounding title as her great European rival in Asia, the kaiser of the Russias. So when, on the 1st of January, in the year following her son's visit to India, Victoria was proclaimed the empress of India, the accompanying ceremonies were characterized by exceptional Oriental magnificence. Scarcely a maharajah, rajah or chieftain of India failed to attend the proclamation. The khan of Khelat came from his eyrie of Quetta, near the Bholan pass; the begum of Bhopal left her zenana and rode freely through the vast encampment of pure white tents in her great gilded carriage drawn by four horses abreast; Puttiala appeared with all his diamonds, among which those of the ex-Empress Eugenie were believed to be conspicuous; the young Gaekwar, of Baroda, attended by his able but pedantic Brahmin tutor, Sir Madhava Rao, held court daily among a thousand of his scarlet-coated guards.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE,

The maharajah of Nizianagram, the little quaint-looking, be-spectacled maharajah of Jeypore, the surly and burly maharajah of Cashmere, chiefs from almost every remote Himalayan tribe, and petty princelings innumerable, including the rana of Oodeypore, dressed simply in white silk and pearls, and boasting a descent so long that it dated from the moon itself, were all there to do at least nominal homage to the new empress of India. On the morning of the proclamation the view from the high bastions of the walls of Delhi was something absolutely indescribable. Beneath lay the picturesque city itself, with its gardens, its palaces, temples and that glorious Mohammedan mosque, the Jumma Musjid; on one side lay a wilderness of ruins, the remains of fifteen great cities that once formed the Mogul capital, and above all of which towered in graceful symmetry the graceful Kootub, one of the highest and most beautiful towers in the world; and on the other side of the city, looking towards Lahore, lay a myriad of tents, each with its owner's flag above it, while high above all floated the royal standard out to the clear blue sky. Horses and riders, gorgeous elephants and riders, camels with their red-coated sowars darted among the tents every infinitesimal fraction of a second; the music of bands and the blare of trumpets filled the air; and then there swam up towards the famous city that indescribable hum of the multitudinous voices of a vast camp as numerous as bees in Hybla.

On that occasion Victoria reached the summit of her political glory in the east. Her later Afghan and Burmese campaigns have not added to it; rather, the last Afghan war, commenced against poor Shere Ali in 1878, tarnished it. It now remains to be seen in what manner the celebration of her jubilee of half a century's reign will be made by her myriads of Asiatic subjects. I can scarcely imagine that Lord Dufferin will permit it to be less gorgeous than that which characterized the imperial proclamation; but it may be, owing to the very natural reluctance of a vast collection of ancient Asiatic peoples to proclaim to heaven, with brass and innumerable cannon, the glory of a rule over them of fifty years by a foreign sovereign they have never beheld, and whose only natural right to rule them is, perhaps, that she belongs to the Aryan or Indo-Germanic race.

MALCOLM McPHERSON.

MRS. DUNIWAY TO HER CRITICS.

PORTLAND, March 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

And now comes Mr. Ed C. Ross, who is nothing if not a prohibitionist, and, with the characteristic disingenuousness of politicians of his class, this hitherto unheard of phenomenon rushes into print to defend Judges Langford and Turner in their infamous attempt to destroy the rights of a free people by laying the entire blame, Adam-like, upon a woman. He claims that the whole trouble lies in the "Duniway bill," when the fact is that the original bill, as championed by myself in 1881, was distinctly headed "A Bill to Enfranchise Women," or words to that effect. It was in support of this bill, which passed the house and lacked but two votes of passing the other, that I made that "famous three hours' argument before the legislature," which at this late date Mr. Ross finds so extremely funny that it causes him fairly to explode with merriment.

The bill that passed both houses in 1883, which Gov. Newell signed with that famous "gold pen" (although the judges whom Mr. Ross is defending say he didn't), was written by Mr. Wm. H. Roberts and offered merely as an amendment to a certain section of the election law, and not as an original, independent bill. It is quite true that I championed his bill; and the fact that men who claimed to be woman suffragists secretly sought to kill it by a substitute that would have been as unconstitutional as the local option bill, and were checkmated in their trickery chiefly through my humble efforts, has passed into history.

Objection was made by women, at the time the bill, as written by Mr. Roberts, was pending, that it was left without a specific title; and Mr. R. and numerous other gentlemen showed us examples, proving that this was the customary form of bills to amend sections of existing laws, and the fact that thirty-four other bills are alike left "headless," including the very act to fix the time for the meeting of the supreme court, excuses the gentlemen (Mr. Ross calls them "mules") who supported the woman suffrage bill from any intention to deceive their women constituents in the matter.

If Mr. Ross were really a patriot he would indulge in humiliation, indignation and sorrow rather than in glee and exultation over the facts he cites, showing, as they do to all lovers of free government, that the disfranchisement of one-half the people to expiate the crime of a gambler is in itself a crime of the most heinous character. If he were not disposed further to conceal the truth he would admit that the local option bill was not only a successful attempt to "cook the ballot yeast," but it was and is unconstitutional upon its face; that a territorial legislature has no power to pass contingent bills, and that Judge Langford has already so decided, citing plain law and sound logic to sustain his position, in lieu of the transparent technicalities he has since been obliged to manufacture in order to sustain Turner's decision against the suffrage bill. And, if Mr. Ross were the statesman he assumes to be, he should also know that Judge Turner, who is not a prohibitionist, or in any sense a practical temperance advocate, though he is a well-known opponent of woman suffrage, afterwards rendered a contrary decision to Judge Langford's, for the evidently premeditated purpose of bringing additional odium upon the woman suffrage cause among the men who, in large majority, are and always will and ought to be opposed to being ruled by women or anybody else, through arbitrary infringements upon their personal liberties.

Again, Mr. Ross, as the champion of trickery, tyranny, technicality, prohibition and all corruption, grows facetious. Without offering one word of protest against the infamy that has sought to derive the women citizens of their sovereign rights, he presumes to poke fun at them in this wise: "In our territory there are only four judges who can issue writs [of mandamus], while at the next election there would probably be ten thousand women who would be entitled to vote, and who would offer to do so, which would make an average of 2500 writs of mandamus for each of these judges to issue on election day. * * * If in Asotin county, she would have to travel 100 miles to Walla Walla to find the 'local court,' get her mandamus and dust for home," etc., etc., *ad nauseum;* forgetting, in the intoxication of his triumphant glee, that if only one woman gets the writ and deposits her ballot, the precedent will be established and the backbone of the infamy he indorses will be broken.

As he is a prohibitionist, I do not wonder that he cannot see the difference between women "taking the bits between their teeth" to rule over the individual rights and responsibilities of men, and those same women going systematically to work to establish their own freedom; for it really seems impossible for this class of politicians to comprehend the fundamental principles of self-government.

Now a word to Mr. Byron Daniels, who announces himself as "one of the brothers," alluded to in my late reply to Mr. Ballard; I thank Mr. D. for exhibiting Mr. B.'s "grievance;" also for the open confession he makes that the "brothers" did desert the republican territorial ship and hoist the colors of the enemy after they and their proxies had caused the insertion of the prohibition plank, or addenda that loaded the platform down with inevitable defeat. It is no secret that the "brother" who attended the convention in person carried the family's vote.

But Mr. Daniels is mistaken if he fancies that I have a personal grievance. I have, however, a sublime contempt for any prohibitionist or any other man who accuses me of "insincerity to the principles of temperance reform." I claim that true temperance reform can never be accomplished through arbitrary legislation; and that it is only through liberty for all the people, as represented by and through the ballot, in the hands of the mothers as well as the fathers of the race, that it will ever be possible for the women of the nation to become sufficiently free and independent to hold their husbands and sons to the same standard of moral rectitude that men to-day demand for wives and daughters.

But you can never reason with a prohibitionist. His mind is always made up, and he can never entertain but one idea at a time. So long as the craze is on him he will continue his game of "threshing old straw," getting nothing but chaff for his pains, sublimely unconscious of the complete contempt in which he is held by "all able political economists," and totally unmoved by the unbroken failure of two centuries of just such folly. But woman suffrage is marching on; and some day, when the great question of liberty for all the people is settled in the interest of exalted patriotism, the world will see a race of free mothers raising a race of noble sons who will have sufficient strength of character to control their own appetites.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

AMUSING REMARKS.

Waiting for her to retract.—"Orlando, I didn't see you with Miss Brown at the concert last night." "No, Percy. I'm not calling on her any more. I can't until she retracts what she said the other week." "Ah—what did she say?" "Well, she said I needn't call any more."—Harper's Bazar.

"And what does your costume represent?" said Chauncey Depew to a young lady at a fancy ball, whose dress began too late and ended too soon. "O! This is an idea of my own, you know. I am the New York Central." "So I see. The Fast Limited, at the lowest Cut Rates, I imagine," replied the wit.—Town Topics.

Burlington *Hawkeye:* A Burlington woman hailed a half frozen tramp the other day: "Say, come around to the back door and I'll give you something." When the tramp put in an appearance she exclaimed, "There, you've done a good job for me. You've broken a path to the clothes line, and here's a [illegible] for you."

THE ERICSSON "DESTROYER."

The Latest Submarine Scourge and Its Famous Creator.

Capable of Sinking the Most Formidable British Iron-Clad—Firing a Fifteen Hundred-Pound Dynamite Torpedo Under Water.

New York World.

A bill to purchase Capt. John Ericsson's new war vessel, the Destroyer, and ten enlarged vessels of the same type, is now before the senate committee on naval affairs.

In any scheme of defenses adopted it is probable that the Destroyer and her sister monsters will form the most important feature. The illustrious engineer whose creation, the Monitor, materially affected the results of the late war by the defeat of the confederate iron-clad, the Merrimac, in Hampton Roads in March, 1862, now comes forward in his eighty-fourth year, with an invention which will create as great a revolution in the naval warfare of to-day as the Monitor did in that of a generation ago.

The Destroyer is the result of about twelve years of constant experiment. After devoting nearly five years to working out the problem of torpedo explosives, Capt. Ericsson succeeded, in 1880, in developing a projectile of such force that its shock was estimated sufficient to utterly destroy any war vessel afloat. A series of experiments led to the idea of substituting gunpowder for compressed air in the propulsion of submarine torpedoes charged with dynamite. Most of these experiments were conducted with a muzzle-loading gun fifteen inches calibre and thirty inches long. This gun was suspended under the bottom of two wrecking scows, being lifted out of the water after each discharge by shears and tackle.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DESTROYER.

Outwardly the Destroyer is simply an unarmored iron-clad vessel with wedge-shaped bow and stern. It is briefly described by the inventor as follows:

"The destroyer is an iron vessel 130 feet long, 17 feet wide, 11 feet deep, protected by a wrought-iron breastwork of great strength applied near the bow. The submarine gun, a formidable piece of ordnance of 16-inch calibre and 30 feet length, is placed on the bottom of the vessel, the muzzle projecting through an opening in the stem as shown by the illustration representing a longitudinal section of the bow of the Destroyer. The projectile expelled by the submarine gun is 25 feet long, its weight being 1500 pounds, including an explosive charge of 300 pounds of gun-cotton. It is hardly necessary to point out that the carrier of the submarine gun is intended to supersede the costly ships called steam rams, admitted as being the most powerful offensive weapons for naval purposes hitherto constructed. The Destroyer attacks bows on, and discharges the projectile at a distance of 300 feet from the ship attacked. Experts need not be told that the explosion of 300 pounds of gun-cotton against the lower part of a ship's hull will shatter it so completely that the expedient of employing water-tight compartments will be of no avail. Naval experts who have been present during the trials of the submarine gun of the Destroyer can give good reasons for not taking a warm interest in the present contest between armor-plates two feet thick and one hundred ton guns."

IT MAY BE ADDED.

For the clearer comprehension of those not experts that the water is prevented from rushing through the gun into the bilge by an outboard valve opened and closed automatically. The body of the torpedo is of wood, shaped like a huge cigar. The point or dynamite end is made of copper. The initial velocity with which the torpedo leaves the gun is at the rate of 160 miles an hour, or 250 feet a second. With a minimum charge of powder in the gun the projectile traverses the first 810 feet in three seconds. In the experiments made by a naval board two years ago, common cord nettings were used to determine whether there was really any trajectory in the travel of the torpedo. At firing distances of 250 feet the course of the torpedo through the water was in a perfectly straight line. The tide currents had no effect on the course of the torpedo, nor could its course be detected as it traveled through the water. The torpedo is exploded by concussion, and is calculated to strike a vessel at any point below the water line. The machinery of the vessel occupies a space less than eight feet square, and is entirely below the water line and below the intermediate deck, so that it is impossible for the boat to become disabled from the shots of the enemy.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE

In the construction of the vessel is an intermediate, curved deck, extending from stem to stern, and composed of plate iron strongly ribbed and perfectly water-tight. This intermediate deck sustains a heavy, solid armor plate, placed transversely to the line of the keel, thirty-two feet from the bow, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, and supported on the after side by a wood backing four and a half feet deep at the base. The steering-wheel is behind this wood backing. A deck cabin seventy feet long above this intermediate deck affords quarters for the officers and crew. The helmsman occupies a pit in the forward end, from which he not only steers the vessel but discharges the gun by an electric battery upon signal. He watches the vessel's course and the position of the enemy through a small port-hole of heavy plate glass, and is protected by wrought-iron invulnerable armor plate sixteen inches in thickness.

John Ericsson is not a man given to boasting of his own achievements. The success that has hitherto crowned his creations and the high rank universally conceded to him as an inventor make such boasting entirely unnecessary. A declaration made by him in the *Century* article, from which his description of the Destroyer has been quoted, is therefore entitled to the credence due a man who is entirely practical and knows what he is talking about. He says:

"THE DEFENSE OF THE SEAPORTS

Of the United States by the new method of piercing ironclads in spite of their thick armor-belt, will in due time demonstrate that a conflict between an Inflexible and a Destroyer will be shorter and more decisive than that between the Merrimac and the Monitor."

Beach street, running from West Broadway to the North river, is far from being either a pleasant or a fashionable quarter of the city. The great freight depot of the New York Central railroad, built by Commodore Vanderbilt on the site of St. John's Park, long since became the nucleus of factories, warehouses, stables and tenements of the lowest order, with all their accompaniment of noise and dirt and smell. But the old-fashioned three-story and basement house of brick, with marble trimmings, at No. 36 Beach street, stands out from its surroundings like an oasis of respectability amidst a desert of decay. Here Captain Ericsson has lived for nearly thirty years. The interior, with its spacious hall, broad staircase, mahogany doors, marble mantels, high ceilings and massive, old-fashioned furniture, presents to-day much the same appearance as when its windows looked out on the trees, fountains and flower beds of the private park and the neighborhood contained only the aristocratic residences of the Astors, the Lords, the Van Schaicks and other families prominent in the most exclusive social circles of New York a quarter of a century ago. The slumbrous suggestion of such a home is strangely at variance with the character of its occupant. It is accounted for only by the indifference to mere outward appearances and the evanescent changes of fashion and society consequent on the absorption of remarkable mental energies in activities far beyond such everyday foibles in their importance to the world's progress.

THE OLD INVENTOR.

For many years past Capt. Ericsson has neither received nor paid visits of the conventional kind. He is visible only to old friends on really important occasions during the week and he is denied to all callers on Sunday. There is not a jot of affectation in this seclusion. "Life is short," he says, "and I need every moment of time God grants me to work out ideas which those who know me acknowledge to be of real importance." So the *World* reporter was politely referred to the gray-bearded secretary who has served the great inventor for more than twenty years. This *fidus achates* is as modest as is his chief and only grew eloquent on the subject near his heart—Capt. Ericsson's personality—when promised that his name should not be printed.

"Capt. Ericsson was 83 years old in July last," he began, "but he is as strong and active as a man of 40. He puts in twelve hours of earnest, trying work every day of his life; he is perfectly sound and bright in mind and body, constantly evolving new ideas, and likely to live a dozen years or more."

REMARKABLE HEALTH.

"To what do you attribute his enjoyment of such remarkable health at his age?"

"First, to the sturdy constitution inherited from his Swedish parents; second, to regular habits; and third, to daily physical exercise. Winter and summer he rises at 7 o'clock in the morning. After an hour's practice in a large, well-ventilated and completely appointed gymnasium at the top of the house, in exercises that bring every muscle of the body into play, he takes a tepid bath, followed by a cold shower and a vigorous rubbing with rough towels. Having dressed, he comes down to, with a good appetite, a breakfast of fruit, milk, a brown bread of his own invention, fish and eggs or a chop. Coffee is tabooed. After glancing over the papers I have marked for him and reading his mail he betakes himself to his workroom, a large, square, well-lighted room in the front of the house on the second story. His hand is perfectly steady and he draws most of his own plans. Only the other day an artist friend, who saw him at work, said he was the quickest and most finished mechanical draughtsman living. His muscular strength is remarkable. I have seen him pull two young and muscular men across a room at the end of a rope, tug-o'-war fashion. When he has finished the drawings for any particular design, a model maker is called in and receives his instructions. Sometimes a series of experimental models are made and tried until the captain is completely satisfied. He does not begin a project and leave it half finished to give his mind to something new. He finishes everything he begins and when it is finished dismisses it completely from his mind. The Destroyer, for instance, does not now bother him in the least, as he was satisfied that she was as perfect as it was possible for him to make her when the vessel was offered to the government two years ago. I hope nobody imagines from the terrible destructive nature of the Monitor and the Destroyer that Capt. Ericsson is of a ferocious disposition. On the contrary, he is one of the most amiable, kind-hearted and unselfish of men. Such agents as the dynamite gun, the submarine torpedo and the Destroyer, he believes, must inevitably make wars less frequent, shorten their duration when they do occur and lessen the horrors of warfare.

THOUGH CAPT. ERICSSON'S FAME

Will probably rest principally on the creation of these great war vessels, his attention has been chiefly given to inventions of a less sanguinary nature. He recently perfected a house-pump, which can be operated by any kitchenmaid, and which is already in extensive use for pumping water to the upper stories of New York houses. He is particularly gratified by his success in perfecting the sun motor, of which you may see a model in the parlor. The variety of his inventions are only less remarkable than their intrinsic importance. Although the sun motor has been in actual operation only three years it is the result of nearly twenty years of experimenting, devoted to the investigation of solar heat, and the determination of the mechanical energy stored in the sun for the use of mankind when the coal fields are exhausted. Another of Capt. Ericsson's latest instruments is the pyrheliometer, designed to show the intensity of the sun's rays and also to aid investigations of the surface and temperature of the moon. With his steam condenser, locomotive steam engine, caloric engine, the screw propeller, alarm barometer, pyrometer and the hundred other inventions of his prime the world is familiar. Unlike most inventors he has not had to depend upon posterity for a verdict."

"You were telling me how he spent the day usually."

"Ah, yes, but the digression was natural. From 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. he is hard at work upstairs. At 3:30 he dines, eating a simple but substantial meal. He drinks neither wine, beer nor spirits, and does not use tobacco in any form. After dinner he reads for an hour or two, usually some scientific book or periodical in the line of his investigations. At 7 he goes back to work. Oddly enough he prefers the night for work. His ideas come more frequently then and he is less disturbed by outside noises. He remains busy with calculations, drawings and models until midnight, when he stops abruptly and goes to bed at once. Three minutes after his head touches the pillow he is sound asleep, and promptly at 7 he is up, refreshed and reinvigorated for another day's way, as I have told you."

THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL.

WOODBURN, Feb. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In THE OREGONIAN of February 25 you publish Gov. Pennoyer's veto of the compulsory educational bill. In his message to the senate the governor quotes the bill to a certain extent, but not as full as he should have done. By doing this he misrepresents the bill; and a great many who do not know what the bill is read the governor's quotation and from this form the idea that the bill is an unjust one, while if he had quoted it in full they would have a different opinion of the bill. The governor quotes as follows:

"Every parent, guardian or person having control or charge of a child or children between the ages of 8 and 14 shall be required to send such child or children to a public school for a period at least twelve weeks in each year, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of directors."

The governor abruptly finishes his quotation in the middle of a sentence. He did not want to quote further, or he would have got a different meaning out of the sentence. The governor, no doubt, hopes to gain a few friends by his manner of quoting the bill among the class who are against the public institutions and in favor of the private schools.

By misquoting, or rather by not quoting the bill in full, Gov. Pennoyer grossly misrepresents the compulsory bill to make the quotation tickle the class whose votes he wishes in the future; he breaks it in the middle of a sentence and places it before the public in a false light.

Gov. Pennoyer quotes the bill so as to make it read that the children have to go to a public school, and gives them no alternative. This is not the case. Had Mr. Pennoyer quoted the bill a short way further he would have another meaning.

The following is a part of the bill that the governor omitted, either through ignorance or on purpose: "Eight weeks in each school year shall be consecutive, unless such child shall be excused by the board of directors (here the governor breaks into the middle of the sentence and very abruptly ends his quotation) of the district in which such parents or guardians reside, upon it being shown to their satisfaction that the bodily or mental condition of such child has been such as to prevent attendance at school or application to study, for the period required, or that such child is *taught in a private school or at home* in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, or has already acquired with the ordinary branches of learning taught in the public schools." I do not know that the bill was worded thus; it is from memory, but I think it is nearly correct.

By the governor's quotation, one would be led to suppose that the bill was to compel parents to send children to the public schools. This, however, is not the case; they can teach the child at home, send to a private school, or if the child has acquired sufficient knowledge he does not have to go at all. If a Catholic wants to send to his school he has that privilege.

The only point the bill tried to make was that children should go to school so many weeks in a year—No matter whether in private, public or at home.

In commenting on the veto THE OREGONIAN says that Pennoyer was right, and that the legislature wouldn't have passed the bill had it been thoroughly understood." If I am not mistaken, the bill was debated at considerable length, being strenuously opposed by Senator Veatch of Lane. A senator from this county tells me that the bill was well understood, both by its friends and by its enemies.

In this neighborhood the bill, as it is, not as the governor quotes it, has many friends, and its enemies are those who do not school their children in the least.

Oregon, in the case of compulsory education, is behind her sister states. Is it not time to redeem ourselves. A gentleman a day or two ago was denouncing the bill. I told him I thought it was a good one, whereupon he showed Pennoyer's message. I told him the governor had misquoted and placed the bill in a false light. "Bah!" he said, "Do you think the governor of Oregon would not have it correct?"

If it would not be asking too much, could you print the bill as it passed the legislature?

C.

A Bit of High License Philosophy.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

It is one of the sarcasms of nature that men with a single idea, men with a contempt for all the facts of experience, should in their efforts to reform the world ally themselves with those whose aim is to prevent reformation; that the loudest enemies of drink should adopt the very course that will paralyze reasonable and practicable efforts to limit drinking, and will lead to excesses. It is a ghastly sarcasm that conscience should prevent men from sustaining a policy that would mitigate an evil, and at the same time allow them to unite their efforts with those of the advocates of the evil with the result of increasing the evil.

Not Very Well Pleased.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that "Mr. Tilden went to his grave not very well pleased with the Cleveland administration." This is not of so much importance, however, as the fact that thousands of other democrats who have not yet gone to their graves are equally unable to view said administration with any feeling of delight or confidence.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., agents.

ODDITIES OF THE RECORDS.

Some Curious Papers in the New York Register's Office.

The Apprentice Papers of Henry Rutgers—How Susanna Kennedy Knew James Humple Was Dead.

Written for the Oregonian.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The records in the New York register's office contain many curious documents in the early libers. In those days the people of New York put on record nearly every instrument they received, and letters, bills of lading, log books of vessels, accounts of the colony, articles of indenture, certificates of birth, and, indeed, any kind of writing bearing on the relations of individuals or firms to each other can be found in those early libers that have turned yellow with age.

In those days there were the Montgomery, the North, East, West and Out wards. There was no Broadway, but a Great George street. Pearl was then Queen street, Vandewater was Duck, Bleecker succeeded Herring, and the Bowery took the place of Boston road.

In the early days the consideration is frequently a barley corn, a pepper corn or a pippin apple, and in one recorded conveyance in 1665 it consisted of six hogsheads of good-will, full to the brim. This consideration in these later times is expressed in the words "natural love and affection."

Between 1700 and 1730 articles of apprenticeship appear frequently in the records. In those days, too, people that could not pay their debts voluntarily executed articles of servitude, becoming the serfs of their creditors, and were held to a life of toil and sweat, worry and fret, till the debt was wiped out. Nowadays debtors have learned the art of letting the other fellows do the fretting. The apprentices to trades got very small pittances in the way of money, and were supplied by the masters with a couple of suits of homespun and a fur cap, with a pair of gloves. The practice of apprenticing young men was general, and equally so among rich men as with poor men.

HENRY RUTGER'S APPRENTICESHIP.

One of the largest estates in New York was that of Harmanus Rutgers, the brewer, and the map of the property left by his son, Henry Rutgers, is quoted in very many deeds of to-day. But Harmanus Rutgers was not so wealthy but that he knew the advantages of giving his son a thorough business training, so Henry was apprenticed like all boys of his age. It will be seen that the articles of indenture are rigid; indeed, they would be considered by rich men's sons of to-day very severe in depriving them of certain inalienable rights. Here they are as recorded in liber 29, January 29, 1725:

This indenture witnesseth that Henry Rutgers, with free will and consent of his father, Harmanus Rutgers, brewer, hath put himself, and by these presents doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord, put himself an apprentice to Thomas Thong of said city, merchant, with him to live and after the manner of an apprentice to serve from the 5th day of October, 1725, till the full term of seven years be complete and ended, during which term the said apprentice his said master shall faithfully serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly obey; he shall do no damage to his master nor let it be done by others without letting or giving notice to his said master; he shall not waste his said master's goods nor lend them unlawfully to any; he shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony within the said term. At cards, dice or any other unlawful game he shall not play whereby his said master may have damage; with his own goods nor the goods of others within the said term without license from his said master he shall not buy nor sell; he shall not absent himself day nor night from his master's service without his leave, nor haunt ale houses, taverns nor play houses, but in all things as a faithful apprentice he shall behave himself towards his said master and all his during the said term, and the said master during his said term shall by the best means or methods that he can teach or cause the said apprentice to be taught the art or history of a merchant, and shall also find and provide unto the said apprentice sufficient meat, drink, lodging, fitting for an apprentice during the said term; and that the said Thomas Thong, after the apprenticeship, his said master, if he be able and no misfortune happens, will send the said apprentice with a cargo to the West Indies. For the true performance of all and every the said covenants and agreements either of said parties bind themselves unto the other by these presents.

HENRY RUTGERS,
THOMAS THONG.

ONE JOHN SMITH.

The first three instruments in liber 25, year 1701, tell of the exploits of Engeltie Berger in bringing people into the world. Engeltie, unlike most women, wasn't afraid to tell her age, but plumply swears she is 70 years of age. She appears to have been an official midwife, and her certificates illuminate the records of her time at frequent intervals.

Probably no man is better or more numerously known than John Smith, but it is not so well known that in 1742 he was greatly embarrassed, as has been put on record in a letter to his wife from Boston. In it he says:

"I am still by intervals varry malloncholly, when I consider to what streights I am drove, and the manner of my leaving my family and country, and know of no friend to apply to for any assistance, and am, comparatively speaking, afraid of my own shadow. I am not as yet determined on what vessel to embark, or to what place, or in what capacity to go, so that properly speaking I am not myself. I should be glad if the Supreme Being would be pleased to cut the thread of my life, so that I might drop into nothing. I can't help misfortune, such as bad debts, robberys and villians, that has overreached me. * * * I am tho' often censured (by you to be otherwise), your affectionate husband,

JOHN SMITH."

A PROOF OF DEATH.

Whether James Humple died in 1759 appears to be a difficult matter to prove, and Susanna Kennedy, who was called upon to make a deposition, was very careful in stating the exact facts. It is entirely clear from this deposition that James no longer humppth himself, but that Susanna is warranted in verily believing that he is dead. The deposition is executed in the Island of Barbadoes, and is recorded in liber 37, as follows:

The deposition of Susanna Kennedy of Parish of Michael and Island aforesaid, spinster, taken on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, before Henry Hassell Esq., one of his Majestie's justices of the peace for the body of this island; the said deponent maketh oath that some time in the months of November or December in the year 1759, she, this deponent, and one James Humple, formerly of this island, lay very dangerously ill at Grand Terre in the Island of Guadaloupe, in the same house, the occupation of Capt. Thomas Perry, dec'd; and this deponent further saith the said James Humple from his said illness being very noisy and troublesome by means whereof he the said James Humple rendered this deponent very uneasy, as she then lay much in the same state as he the said James Humple did, and for the ease and quiet of both of them this deponent, and the said James Humple be the said Thomas Perry caused the said James Humple to be removed from his house as aforesaid to a neighboring house; and this deponent further saith that she apprehended from the said Thomas Perry and others that the said James Humple died the very next day after he so removed as aforesaid, and this deponent further saith that she was applyed to by some person for a shirt, as she was informed to bury him, the said James Humple; which she this deponent gave for that purpose; and the deponent further saith that afterwards she saw a coffin making, and she inquired who that coffin was for, and she was informed that it was to bury the corpse of him, the said James Humple; and this deponent saith it was generally allowed that he, the said James Humple, was dead, and she verily believes for the reasons hereinbefore given that he the said James Humple certainly is dead. SUSANNA KENNEDY.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1765.
HEN. HASSELL.

A VOYAGE AFTER SLAVES.

In 1700 many slave traders made very profitable voyages to the coast of Africa, bringing back loads of slaves, that sold at a heavy profit. The "Prophett Daniell" was one of these, but she made one voyage too many, as is recorded in liber 23, in 1700. It is headed "An Account of John Cruger's Voyage to Madagascar in the Prophett Daniell, Henry Appel, Commander."

"Friday, 15th July, 1698, in the morning we wayed anchor and stood to sea, being first bound to the island of Don Masconrena. Monday, the 3d of October, we found ourselves under the island of St. Thoma under ye equinoctial line. Capt. Appell thought fit to go into said place to fill up our water and to clean the ship. * * * Friday, the seventh ditto, we departed from the island of St. Thoma to forward our voyage to Don Masconrena aforesaid. Monday, the twentieth February, 1699, the captain and mates judged themselves to leeward to said island, Don Mascourena, and the Mussune time being at hand and our provisions being short and our ship very fowl, not fitt to turn to windward, wee stood away for ye Island St. Maria to kreen our ship. * * * Sunday, the 20th July, wee arrived at Mattatana, when I went on shore to trade for negroes, but the road proving very bad soe yt the ship received several damages by the extraordinary bad riding soe that wee were forced to remove from that place to forte dolphin, having purchased fifty slaves at St. Mattatana and arrived at forte dolphin the 27th ditto. I acquainted Mr. Abraham Samuel, King of said place of my arrival, and came with him to a trade. The 12th of September I went with Mr. Samuel twenty-five miles up the country, and the 14th in the morning I gott the miserable news that our ship was taken by a vessell that but come into the harbour the night before. Thereupon I made all the haste down I could.

TROUBLE WITH PIRATES.

"Then wee got some of ye subjects of Mr. Samuel to assist us, and we fixed upon [illegible] rates for two good days, but could not [illegible]. Then I hired two men to swim off in the night to cutt their cable, but Mr. Samuel charged them not to meddle with them, as I was informed, said Samuel having gott a letter from on board of said pyrate, in which I suppose they had great promises, soe that he forbad us upon our lives not to meddle with any of said pyrates. When said ship came in att an anchor they desired our boats to give them a cast on shore, they having left their boats and pretended to be a merchant ship, and had about fifty negroes on board. At night said captain of said ship desired that our boats might give him a cast on board of his ship, which was done, and coming on board, he desired the men to drink with him, and when said men were agoing on board of our ship again they kept them by violence, and att about 9 at night they manned the boats and tooke our ship, and presently carried away all the money which was on board, rigging and other things what they had occasion for, and then gave the ship and negroes and other things that were on board to said Mr. Samuell. The captain's name of the pyrates was Evans Jones. * * * Mr. Abraham Samuel took likewise away from me twenty-two [illegible] powder and forty-nine small arms, likewise all the euyles that did belong to the ship Prophett Daniell, which laid in a house on shore. Said Mr. Samuell sold the ship again to Isaac Ruff, Thomas Wells, Edward [illegible], and Edward Woodman and as it was reported for 1400 pieces of eight. The said Isaac Ruff and the rest of them that bought the ship did design to goo from forte dolphin to the Island of Don Masconrena, and from thence to [illegible] upon Madagascar, and soe for America. [illegible] sailed in the Vine for Barbadoes and from thence in the Pinke Blossom for New Yorke. Saturday, 11th May, 1700, att night, I arrived att New Yorke, and because I may not be accounted an ill man, and it may not be thought that I have saved anything that belongs to the owners of the abovesaid ship, I doe declare that I have not directly or indirectly saved anything that belongs to them nor wronged them of the value of a farthing, but contrary have done all possible to secure their interest in what I could." The document was sworn to before Mayor [illegible] Provoost.

S. FOWN.

MR. BALLARD ANSWERS.

ASTORIA, Feb. [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Having been storm bound on the route from this point across Shoalwater bay to Gray's Harbor and return, I did not get THE OREGONIAN of the last four or five days until this evening. What was my surprise upon receiving the various issues to find that not only W. Byron Daniels and other old ladies, not "Aitch," (male, or female, or neuter gender) as well as my good friend Mrs. Duniway, and a curtain lecture from my wife, had placed me in an awkward light. I reply to all in a few words.

As to Mr. Daniels, let me say I have none and have not had any grievance, and the idea of the "son-in-law" was and is of little moment to me. In my articles my only object has been to show that the decision of the supreme court in the matter referred to must be regarded and obeyed as law; while Mrs. Duniway tells the people of our territory to defy it. Only this and nothing more.

I am not seeking office, and the "[illegible] of the women" have no terrors for me. If by a hasty word, such as "loud-mouthed" or Vancouver and Clark county examples, I have injured anyone, or overdrawn facts, I am always ready to make amends.

But of what I have said regarding the duty of all to obey the law, and of the "woman law" of our territory as being failures, I have nought to retract. The acts of our legislature and the decisions of our supreme court for some years have unsettled property questions and made both the judiciary and the legislature the common jest of the average jurist. Under our woman statutes, the learned supreme court in one case has decided that there are two heads to each family—wife, husband. In another case the same court decided that there are three heads—husband, wife, "community." In another case it decided that the wife has no interest in the husband's lands; that is, that the legislature had power to rob her of it, as it did by the statute of 1871; and in still another case, that lands owned by the husband prior to [illegible] might be deeded away by the husband, without consent of the wife.

So that under the woman suffrage and "community" laws, the legislative enactments of our territory belong to the collection "Curiosities of the Law." And the first step taken for years towards bringing legal sense and order out of chaotic jurisprudence in Washington territory, is the so-much hooted decision of Turner and Langford.

I have neither time nor inclination to quarrel with women or with W. Byron Daniels or "Aitch," but I pray that the good work of judicial reform may go on.

There are things older than written law, things which no written law can constitutionally change. One of these things is the family. No law can ever make the husband less than the head, and no law can raise the wife above the mother, companion.

The ballot is *not* an inalienable right, but a favor. It and the bayonet will and should be ruled by the same hand. I once believed woman suffrage good. I am now convinced it is evil, useless, worse than useless.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny," says good Mrs. Duniway. Yes, [illegible] the world's values are always owned by [illegible] children, and they never vote. [illegible] represent them. The woman at the plow, in the kitchen, the flower garden, at all times is represented by husband, father, brother, or son. When you legislate the family out of existence by the Duniway ledgerdemain, then turn back the clock of time and give us chaos.

God Almighty made the family and so it reigns.

D. P. BALLARD.

DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

Chicago Herald (Dem.)

The disagreement between the two wings of the democratic party represented by Speaker Carlisle and Samuel J. Randall respectively, which now promises to block legislation in the interest of the people that is sorely needed, should have been fought out in the last democratic convention in Chicago. Because that convention smoothed over a matter of vital importance and issued a declaration on the tariff question which was intended to deceive the people of the country, the party now finds itself confronted with a dispute which it has no means of settling. Dishonesty and political trickery are at the bottom of most of the public abuses of the day, as they certainly are at the bottom of this absurd dispute in the ranks of a party having a large majority in congress, and yet incapable of doing anything to relieve the people of unnecessary taxation.

On the committee of the national democratic convention, which reported the ambiguous plank relative to the revenues and the tariff, were men who could agree no better on the question then than Messrs. Carlisle and Randall agree now. The only difference was that on that occasion they were charged simply with fulminating a declaration which would sound well and be easy of construction in the different lights in which it was viewed, whereas now they are confronted with the necessity of doing something. Then anything that sounded well was satisfactory to all. Now the conflicting interests must be brought to face and platform pronunciamentos are flung to the winds. The democratic party cannot agree upon the tariff question for the reason that it is at war with itself. It has in its ranks men who do not belong there and who never would have been there if the party had been honest in declaring the principles which the vast majority of its members hold to. The place to have done that was at the convention. Having failed there, it is useless to look for an agreement in congress.

Much as democrats may denounce what they are pleased to term the treachery of Randall and his assistant republicans in their refusal to abide by the decision of the party caucus, they are themselves quite as much to blame. In the present congress five-sixths of the Democratic members are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and would vote constantly for any bill which utterly [illegible] from the tariff laws of the country the [illegible] and monopolistic features of protection to individuals. In the national convention of 1884 fully as large a proportion of the delegates were of the same opinion. But in congress the Randall contingent, backed by a powerful republican minority, is strong enough to balk the party. In the convention no republican minority was present. An honest purpose to stand before the country in their true colors with no evasions and no subterfuges would have induced the party in convention to declare its real purpose as to the tariff. It would have done so without a minute's delay, and the insignificant faction led by Randall would have melted away or gone openly into the republican ranks, where it belongs. Preferring to nurse this viper for the votes which it was supposed to control, a great party permitted itself to go into a campaign with a platform which would mean one thing or another, and was thus only to find itself defeated from within.

There is a lesson here for all politicians who are not habitually dishonest. A party may, as the democratic party has done once, be successful, but it cannot do it again. Its organization cannot again enter a national campaign with a platform that is meaningless. The next fight will be in the national [illegible] and it must be to a finish if the party is to enter the campaign with any prospect of success.

to assist us, and [illegible] r two good [illegible] said pyrate [illegible] hired two men [illegible] no good, their cable, [illegible] the night meddle with [illegible] charged them muel having [illegible] informed, pyrate, in which [illegible] romises, and that he [illegible] made t to meddle with any [illegible] upon our said ship came in [illegible] pyrates, r boats to give them [illegible] ving left their boats [illegible] nant ship, and had [illegible] At night said captain [illegible] at our boats [illegible] f his ship, which [illegible] d, he desired the men [illegible] hen said men were [illegible] ip again they [illegible] and all about [illegible] l the boats and tooke out [illegible] arried away all the money [illegible] rigging and other things [illegible] n for, and then gave the [illegible] er things that were on [illegible] l. The captain's name of [illegible] Jones. * * * Mr. [illegible] kewise away from me [illegible] r and forty-nine small [illegible] les that did belong to [illegible], which laid in a house [illegible] r. Samuell sold the ship [illegible] Thomas Wells, Edward [illegible] l Woodman and as it was [illegible] 0 pieces of eight. The [illegible] rest of them that bought [illegible] to goe from forte dolphin to the [illegible] asconrena, and from thence to [illegible] Madagascar, and soo for America [illegible] n the Vine for Barbadoes and [illegible] ke Blossom for New York.) Saturday, [illegible] ay, 1700, att night I arrived [illegible] and because I may not be [illegible], and it may not be thought [illegible] nything that belongs to the [illegible] vesaid ship, I doe declare that [illegible] or indirectly saved anything [illegible] o them nor wronged them [illegible] ing, but contrary have done [illegible] re their interest in what I [illegible] nt was sworn to before [illegible] st.

H. [illegible]

MR. BALLARD ANSWERS.

ASTORIA, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible] EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

[illegible] ng been storm bound on the [illegible] int across Shoalwater bay to Gray's Har[illegible] l return, I did not get THE OREGONIAN [illegible] ast four or five days until this evening, [illegible] was my surprise upon receiving the [illegible] es to find that not only W. [illegible] and other old ladies, but [illegible] or female, or neuter gender,) as well as [illegible] d friend Mrs. Duniway, and [illegible] from my wife, had placed [illegible] rd light. I reply to all in a few words. [illegible] Mr. Daniels, let me say I have [illegible] ve not had any grievance, and [illegible] 'son-in-law' was and is of [illegible]

In my articles my only object [illegible] y that the decision of the [illegible] matter referred to must be [illegible] as law; while Mrs. Duniway [illegible] of our territory to defy it. Only this [illegible] thing more.

[illegible] not seeking office, and the 'little ladies [illegible] women' have no terrors for me. [illegible] word, such as 'loud-mouthed' [illegible] and Clark county examples,' etc., have [illegible] anyone, or overdrawn facts, I am [illegible] eady to make amends.

[illegible] of what I have said regarding the duty [illegible] bey the law, and of the 'woman law' [illegible] territory as being failures, I [illegible] ect. The acts of our legislature and the [illegible] e of our supreme court for some years [illegible] unsettled property questions and made [illegible] he judiciary and the legislature the con[illegible] est of the average jurist. Under our [illegible] statutes, the learned supreme court [illegible] e has decided that there are two heads to [illegible] amily—wife, husband. In another case [illegible] ne court decided that there were three [illegible] husband, wife, 'community.' In another [illegible] ase it decided that the wife has no dower [illegible] usband's lands; that is, that the legis[illegible] d power to rob her of it, as it did by the [illegible] of 1871; and in still another case, that all [illegible] owned by the husband prior to 18?? might [illegible] eded away by the husband, without consent of [illegible] the wife.

[illegible] at under the woman suffrage and 'com[illegible]' laws, the legislative enactments of our [illegible] y belong to the collection 'Curiosities of [illegible] w.' And the first step taken for [illegible] owards bringing legal sense and order [illegible] chaotic jurisprudence in Washington ter[illegible] is the so-much hooted decision of Judge [illegible] angford.

[illegible] e neither time nor inclination to quarrel [illegible] women or with W. Byron Daniels or [illegible]' but I pray that the good work of [illegible] orm may go on.

[illegible] e are things older than written law; [illegible] which no written law can constitutionally [illegible]. One of these things is the family. No [illegible] ever make the husband less than the [illegible] nd no law can raise the wife above wife, [illegible], companion.

[illegible] ballot is *not* an inalienable right; it is a [illegible]. It and the bayonet will and should be [illegible] y the same hand. I once believed wom[illegible] rage good. I am now convinced it is a [illegible] eless, worse than useless.

[illegible] ation without representation is tyranny' [illegible] ood Mrs. Duniway. Yes. One-third of [illegible] rld's values are always owned by minor [illegible], and they never vote. Their guardians [illegible] nt them. The woman at the piano, in [illegible] hen, the flower garden, at all times is [illegible] nted by husband, father, brother, son. [illegible] ou legislate the family out of existence [illegible] Duniway ledgerdemain, then turn back [illegible] k of time and give us chaos.

[illegible] Almighty made the family, and he is [illegible]

D. P. BALLARD.

DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

Chicago Herald (Dem.).

[illegible] isagreement between the two wings of [illegible] nocratic party represented by Speaker [illegible] and Samuel J. Randall respectively, [illegible] now promises to block legislation in the [illegible] of the people that is sorely needed, [illegible] have been fought out in the last demo[illegible] onvention in Chicago. Because that con[illegible] smoothed over a matter of vital impor[illegible] nd issued a declaration on the tariff ques[illegible] ich was intended to deceive the voters [illegible] country, the party now finds itself con[illegible] with a dispute which it has no means [illegible]. Dishonesty and political trickery are at [illegible] tem of most of the public abuses of the day, [illegible] certainly are at the bottom of this [illegible] ispute in the ranks of a party having a [illegible] ajority in congress, and yet incapable of [illegible] nything to relieve the people of [illegible] axation.

[illegible] e committee of the national democratic [illegible] tion, which reported the meaningless [illegible] relative to the revenues and the tariff, [illegible] uen who could agree no better on the [illegible] then than Messrs. Carlisle and Randall [illegible] ow. The only difference was that on [illegible] casion they were charged simply with [illegible] ating a declaration which would sound [illegible] d be easy of construction according to [illegible] ferent lights in which it was viewed, [illegible] s now they are confronted with the [illegible] of doing something. Then anything that [illegible] l well was satisfactory to all [illegible] the conflicting interests still live [illegible] e and platform promi[illegible] ung to the winds. The demo[illegible] arty cannot agree upon the tariff question [illegible] reason that it is at war with itself. [illegible] s ranks men who do not belong there, [illegible] o never would have been there if the [illegible] ad been honest in declaring the prin[illegible] which the vast majority of its members [illegible]. The place to have done that was at [illegible] vention. Having failed there, it is use[illegible] ook for an agreement in congress.

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THE SWAMP LAND CONTROVERSY.

PLEVNA, Or., Feb. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

As my name has been drawn into the recent 'swamp land fight' by Representative McLean, who has accordingly referred to me as the 'bosom friend of Tim Davenport,' and stigmatized as one of 'a swamp land agitator, demagogue,' etc., a reference to Mr. Davenport and myself, as well as to Mr. McLean's constituents, demands an explanation from me. It was doubtless owing to recommendations of mine that the Hon. McLean's name was placed upon the committee of investigation, in consequence of which he became prominent in the fight referred to. Believing, as I did, in Mr. McLean's ability, honesty and professed friendship for the settlers' side of the swamp land controversy, I had been led to counsel [illegible] to endorse him; and as they believed that his election would be a blow to their [illegible] and an endorsement of him by them [illegible] of principle, they were led to support him, in the belief that he would, as he led them to believe, work for their cause.

In this letter I have no desire to misrepresent Mr. McLean's motives, but shall state facts, and draw natural inferences from them. Knowing from experience that it is difficult for a representative to please all his constituents, or to accomplish as much as is expected of him, and [illegible] without lack of zeal or effort in their [illegible], I can readily excuse much that he has failed to do that was expected of him; but when his zeal has been directed mainly to *defeat* [illegible] legislation expected of him, and which previous [illegible] had rendered comparatively easy, it would require far more satisfactory and less [illegible] explanation than any yet made by him [illegible] of his fidelity to pledges given or [illegible]. When, in addition to his *eccentric* [illegible] in regard to swamp land legislation, he [illegible] and abuses those who have devoted [illegible] to the reform of our state land [illegible], [illegible] their labors and misrepresenting [illegible] motives, he places himself outside of [illegible] capacity and shows a spirit [illegible] Christianlike nor gentlemanly. [illegible] been the result of a mistaken [illegible] as to what his constituents wished him to [illegible] had even at the eleventh hour listened to well meant advice and changed his [illegible] in regard to the swamp land matter I [illegible] much of his personal abuse.

I will simply say that prior to his election and before the possibility had ever suggested itself [illegible] ever becoming a candidate for the legislature, Mr. McLean expressed to me his [illegible] as to the fraudulent character of many swamp land claims, and the evident disregard of the law by the state board in receiving bogus [illegible] of reclamation. Although himself a swamp land claimant by assignment to him of the filings of L. S. Dyar, of whom he bought [illegible] farm on Upper Klamath lake, he [illegible] want an acre of his swamp land until he had complied in good faith with the requirements of the law, in regard to reclamation.' He believed in acquiring land honestly, and [illegible] want an acre of land unless it was thus acquired.' During the canvass he was accused of being a swamp land grabber, and, replying to the charge, said 'so far as his land was concerned, it should not influence him one particle, as he believed in swamp land claimants being held to a strict compliance with the laws under which their filings were made.' After the tender and acceptance of the nomination at the hands of the republican central committee, a [illegible] of representative republicans, myself among the number, met Mr. McLean by appointment at Linkville, to consult as to the [illegible] campaign and the issues to be touched upon in his (McLean's) address to the voters of Klamath and Lake counties, and in the course of that conversation the remark was made and indorsed by all present, so far as I recollect, that the nomination of John E. Miller by the democrats [illegible] an indorsement of his swamp land record, and brought that issue into [illegible] a paramount issue, as it meant additional legislation in the swamp land interest, and that if the republican candidate took the [illegible] side of the issue and advocated the cause of the settlers the party lines would be obliterated and the republican candidate be reasonably sure of an election. In McLean's address he dwelt upon the fact that Mr. Miller would, if elected, attend the legislature to advocate and defend his own private interests, as against the general interests of the people and county, while McLean, being unembarrassed by any private interests, and in consequence of there being [illegible] election, free from partisan interests, could attend to the local and special legislation that they required, and which could not safely be entrusted to Mr. Miller. I heard it frequently remarked, both by republicans and democrats, that aside from Mr. Miller's swamp land interests and record in connection therewith, he [illegible], and no doubt would be an able advocate of the local interests of the people of this district, [illegible] from his familiarity with legislative proceedings, and extensive acquaintance with leading men of the state, would no doubt have a more powerful influence than even Mr. McLean; [illegible] swamp land record of the former would [illegible] his defeat by the latter.

Mr. McLean confessed to me his lack of information on the swamp land question and expressed a desire for me to post him up a little. In compliance with his request I furnished him with a portion of my small stock, including Hon. T. W. Davenport's pamphlet, and acquainted him somewhat with the history of Mr. D.'s connection therewith, his well known honesty, [illegible], and purity of motives.

It had been admitted to me by several democrats [illegible] to the election, some of whom were on the ticket with Mr. Miller, that Davenport's pamphlets which I circulated throughout the county just before the election, had 'cooked Miller's goose completely,' and the election returns confirmed the truth of their assertions. In Lake county the pamphlets were not circulated before the election, so far as I can learn, [illegible] because they were unwillingly sent to a friend and supporter of Miller, hence the latter's majority of over a hundred in that county. It is not in good taste to 'praise the bridge that carries you safely over.' But perhaps McLean's [illegible] of Davenport, is the former's way of repaying old favors.

Soon after Mr. McLean's departure for the legislature I received from him the following letter, under date of Jan. 6, 1887:

'Dear Sir—Since coming here I have been gathering all the information possible concerning swamp land matters.'

'I have also been in Portland on the same business. [illegible] find among the members thus far [illegible] a disposition to seek some equitable adjustment of the vexed questions.' 'Miller, Devine and others of the thieves are here, doubtless to look after their interests.' 'I had a long conference with J. G. Chapman of Portland, and he has [illegible] letters to Davenport and Paulsen.' 'Will you kindly write me and give me your views as to what would be the best basis of settlement? I have only a few moments in which to write, but will write again concerning progress.' 'Yours truly, (Signed.) Robert McLean.'

If this letter indicates anything it indicates that McLean was trying to qualify himself to legislate on the swamp land subject, and that it was expected of him: that those 'cranks, fanatics and demagogues,' Davenport and Stearns, were not known as such by himself at that time, and that he did not then consider it a 'disgrace to associate with Tim Davenport;' that he was [illegible] thoroughly posted on swamp land matters as his recent letters would lead one to suppose he had ever been. In compliance with his request for my 'views as to what would be the best basis of settlement,' I sent him a copy of H. B. 1??, of the session of 1880, as passed by the house during that session, of which I was a member from the same district as McLean, and elected on the same issue as himself. The bill referred to was drawn up by the late J. M. Thompson and myself, and contained such provisions as were approved by the clerk of the board, E. P. McCornack, and Gov. Thayer. It was conceded by the members of the house representing swamp land districts as containing the most effective measures for adjusting and compromising conflicting interests and settling the controversies arising from defects in former laws of any previous bill, and the vote on its final passage of thirty-seven ayes to thirteen nays, ten being absent, of whom seven were friends of the measure, does not sustain McLean's statement that my failures were due to directing my efforts at men rather than measures. This was the first time a measure had ever been introduced in the interests of the settlers and advocated, or that the case of the settlers versus the swamp land ring and state had ever been presented before the legislature. Penumbra Kelly, who was serving his third term from Multnomah county, stated in the house while advocating the bill, 'that although he had served at two previous sessions, and had heard a great deal about swamp land both in the legislature and without, this was the first time the settlers' side of the case had ever been presented to him, or that the swamp land question had been explained so that he could vote intelligently on the question.' Many others were equally complimentary and there is no doubt that had the settlers been represented in the senate by any other than Hon. [illegible] attorney, N. H. Gates, that the measure would have been enacted into a law at that session, and the swamp land question, as a disturbing factor in Oregon politics, been set at rest.

Accompanying this bill I sent several hastily-drawn amendments that I thought the changed [illegible] of the case demanded, and requested him (McLean) to submit the bill with amendments to Davenport, and other of our friends, for consideration, alteration or amendment, as they deemed best, and requested him to send me copies of such bills as he might introduce bearing on the subject; but from that time to the present I have received no communication from him whatever. Nor do I know of any one of his constituents having received from him copies of either his bills 136 or 181, though some may have done so.

While his silence was ominous, no suspicion of his infidelity to the cause of his constituents entered my mind until receiving a letter from T. W. Davenport, under date of January 21, suggesting the possibility of my being mistaken as to McLean's sympathy with and desire to advance the cause of investigation and legislation in the interests of the people. This letter I answered, suggesting that possibly Mr. D. was unnecessarily suspicious; that McLean's intimacy with known sympathizers of the swamp land interest did not necessarily imply conversion to their doctrines, while it might be accounted for by other mutual interests. But upon receipt, some four or five days later, of McLean's bill 136, I was obliged to confess my conviction that Mr. Davenport's suspicions were well founded. That bill explained the silence, as it 'let the cat out of the bag' completely. And my convictions have been strengthened since reading McLean's letters and the two reports he signed—the one of the joint investigation, and the other of the house committee—both of which he signed within two days, and which are as antagonistic in many places as they well could be.

His bill 136, under Thayer's interpretation of the law of 1870 and 1878, which McLean endorses in his report of the house committee (pages 8 to 10 inclusive) would give all the swamp land in the state of Oregon, with a few exceptions, to the grabbers, as it 'legalizes' the 'shotgun filings,' which initiatory filings covered all the known and unknown swamp lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, within twenty-four hours after the ink of the governor's signature to the act of 1870 was dry. Under Thayer's interpretation of those two laws amended filings were allowed as soon as the state agent made the selections, and if 20 per cent. was made or tendered thereon by the applicant or his representative within the time allowed him by the board (not the law), it made his filing legal, whether within one or any number of years after the law of 1878 went into effect. In fact, McLean's bill was so nearly an embodiment of the measures that have been introduced in previous sessions by the agents of Owen, Miller, Brooks & Co. that it proclaimed its own origin and McLean's apostasy; and I hastened to assert my convictions of his misrepresentation of his constituents on that issue. If, as he asserts in his letter, he made no pledges and was not instructed to attempt any anti-swamp legislation by the committee, who, he says, 'drew up bills and directed the line of his legislation,' a decent respect for the wishes of his constituents should have prompted him to submit to them any bills he intended introducing on that question, to see whether they approved them, especially when he had been requested to do so and had virtually promised to do so.

Does not his admission, that he was depending on a committee to furnish him with bills and direct the line of his labor, throw some light on his departure from his ante-election policy? What was this committee? Who composed it? Under what authority did they dictate to the people's representative the line of policy he should follow? The people who elected McLean never delegated any such powers to any committee. Is it not just possible that McLean's conservatism commenced with his identification with that committee? Is it not also possible that committee may have been composed of men whom Mr. McLean's constituents would as little think of trusting as Mr. Miller himself?

A conservative is generally understood here to be a man who deplores the advent of the swamp land issue in local politics, and who would be willing to surrender all the swamp angels ever claimed to have the disturbing issue driven out. 'Peace on any terms' is their motto, and they can get down as readily on one side of the fence as the other.

Though disclaiming that he was elected on any 'swamp land issue,' Mr. McLean asserts that he 'had announced his swamp land policy to the editor of THE OREGONIAN prior to the meeting of the legislature,' but he utterly failed to so inform those of his constituents most directly interested in that issue about that policy, though he says he 'was urged by prominent men of both Klamath and Lake counties not to make the mistake that Stearns and Davenport had fallen into, viz: of making swamp land the only issue, and taking so radical and untenable a ground as to defeat all measures.' 'And just here I will say that both of these gentlemen have served for years in the legislature, and they all have given their undivided attention to this one question.' 'I ask, what have they accomplished?' 'Their record is before the public; let the public judge.' 'Would I be wise in following in their footsteps?' 'I think the public will agree with me that they are not safe leaders.'

Very well, Mr. McLean. From the lofty pinnacle of your self-conceit look down upon the result of their labors, continued for years in the face of vilification, misrepresentation and abuse, and see what they and their co-laborers have accomplished; and when you have fully contemplated the long hoped for triumphant ending of their labors, in whose credit they hoped you might share, look then at the result of your labors and tell your constituents honestly and truly what you have done for them.

Had Mr. McLean avowed his conservatism in his address to the people, or even hinted it before election, he would have saved himself from much consequent mortification, and his constituents from the feeling that they had been betrayed. Whatever may be the defects of the 'Hare bill' as now enacted into law, whatever may be found lacking in its ability to correct the evils resulting from former laws, or the maladministration of them, it is a vindication of the cause of popular justice, that from having a few weak but resolute defenders has finally enrolled among its advocates all the ablest men in the state and become so manifestly popular that it received the highest vote ever given a measure so resolutely and unscrupulously opposed as that has been.

I congratulate the members of both houses who voted for the measure, as by that act they showed a desire to serve the best interests of the state and honestly carried out the pledges made by their respective parties. I congratulate the governor, whose wise, honest and timely suggestions in his inaugural address have been heeded and borne such good fruit. I congratulate the people of the state in having been so truly served by their servants in both houses. I congratulate the Hon. T. W. Davenport, whose labors in behalf of the people here, undertaken nearly four years ago at my solicitation, without promise or hope of reward, continued through the interval since that time at his own expense, and under the fire of subsidized newspapers, the denunciation and misrepresentation of the swamp land ring and their sympathizers, has at last been crowned with success. The only alloy that can mar the otherwise perfect satisfaction he feels from performance of a self-imposed duty lies in the fact that the people, in whose interests and at whose request he undertook the thankless and almost hopeless task, have, through their accredited representative, whose election was made possible only through his labors, maligned and abused him, imputing to him selfish and unworthy motives.

Though I may not claim to be, as has been asserted by Mr. McLean, Tim Davenport's bosom friend, I will say that I would feel myself honored in being thought worthy of that distinction. Mr. McLean's charge that one section of the conference bill was introduced by Mr. Davenport to protect my interests, is groundless, for I have no ax to grind, nor have I had any direct personal interest in any swamp land laws or decisions for more years than Mr. McLean has resided in Klamath county. Though I will readily admit that in the first instance I made the fight nearly fourteen years ago on my own account, and have continued it since with a desire to secure my own rights in common with others, but did not cease when my own private ends were accomplished. The Rev. Honorable should not allow himself to fall into the error of judging other people's motives by his own.

Before I close I wish to remind the members of the legislature of 1880, of J. M. Thompson's remarks in advocacy of my house bill 134, in which he acknowledged the authorship of the law of 1878, and defined its intent and purpose in full. I cannot recall his words, but they were in substance, that its object was to correct the evils resulting from the law of 1870, being indiscriminate filings on large quantities of land irrespective of character or rights of occupants, in advance of actual survey, and before the proper segregation and listing of the lands to the state. That the committee that drew up the bill were aware of the vast amount of frauds perpetrated under the former law, and were unable to determine just what was necessary to secure to the state, and to actual settlers, the lands granted by the government of the United States, but they were determined that no further land grabbing should be permitted and that all lands that had not already been *actually sold under the law of 1870*, should be saved to the people of the state and not go to swell the vast holdings of the grabbers. He did not expect any lands to be sold under that law until the fog had lifted from the obscure and unsatisfactory methods of the former board, and was ready to now vote for a measure that promised to correct former abuses. This I think contains the substance of his position; and every one who heard him, will I think agree with me when I say that, had Hon. J. M. Thompson lived to read Thayer's interpretation of his law, he would have denounced him. From being the expressed friend of the settlers and the condemner of the action of the former board and al land-grabbing schemes, Thayer became by degrees their great lawgiver, or law interpreter, to interpret laws intended to prevent their schemes into a justification of them. His promises to 'favor settlers whenever it was in his power to do so' and that 'he was opposed to all land-grabbing schemes in toto,' as written to settlers here, gave him enough votes to secure his election.

Will not the action of our representative to the fourteenth session cause democrats to resolve never to trust another republican, as did Thayer's course discourage republicans to vote for democrats on pledges?

The threat that the recent law will cause endless litigation will scare no one. Should it do so it would not be the poor settler with the state of Oregon and the swamp land ring arrayed against him, but it would be the state of Oregon, with an overwhelming popular majority backing her, against a corrupt ring that has long defied the law and evaded its plain provisions through judicial misinterpretation.

O. A. STEARNS.

IN THE WRONG PLACE.

WALLA WALLA, March 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In common with many who are appreciative readers of your paper, the writer feels that in discussing the dependent pension bill your journal, always found on the side of broad, patriotic movement, is for once 'in the wrong place.' Explanation of your position may be found in the answer of an editor formerly in the Union army in reply to a question calling for opinions upon the bill under discussion: 'As an ex-soldier, I am sorry, in some respects, that the president vetoed the bill; politically and as a republican, I am glad he has.' Grant me space and believe that no unkind word is intended in my endeavor to show how this entire matter is viewed by many soldiers who were not in for a short time and who, fortunately, are removed from the dependent provisions of the pension bill. We can only judge the merits of the bill and arrive at the true cause of its defeat by bringing the past and present together. Certainly it is easy to discover in the language of opponents of the bill terms that were trite from 1861 to 1865 and which classed the users as 'copperheads.'

The president signs the Mexican pension bill. Sixty-eight per cent. of the beneficiaries under the same reside in the once 'Confederacy;' a large number fought *for* the Confederacy from first to last. Jefferson Davis is alone shut out from its beneficence by his refusal to 'give up the ghost' he continues to blow air into. The Mexican pension bill rests upon no dependent clause. Union soldiers in congress voted for it, and none of their class object, although Confederate generals, not dependent, will become pensioners, and thousands of Union soldiers, not dependent upon pensions or receiving aid from the government, will assist in the payment. You are not and cannot be acquainted with the slow process of obtaining the most deserved pension. You must be ignorant of the fact that in every post of the G. A. R. the burden of caring for worthy and dependent comrades is great; that in your city, by constant appeals to the public, through medium of fairs, balls, etc., while in smaller places a few able must constantly contribute or see comrades neglected when in sickness and need. Not in utter forgetfulness of what those men have done, but as a reward for the distinction of being old soldiers, they are expected to take care of their own. The statement that the bill gave $12 per month to rich and poor is as far from correct as the figures that are given of the amount it would yearly have drawn from the treasury.

The war closed, the Union forces returned to the avocations of civil life, with a unity that is not paralleled even by 'Cromwell's men.' Officers and men obtaining salaried places, found themselves paying an income tax which riches acquired during the war did not pay. Soldiers changed uniforms for the aprons and overalls of the laborer, to pay a special tax on every necessity of life. The party that politically made success possible to the army, raised the dogma and lived up to it, of 'making the generation which fought the war pay for the war.' No remonstrance came from the soldiers. Hundreds, yes thousands who were left unfitted for labor, complained not and have never asked for pensions. The sentiment prevailed to help those that needed pensions, and not to ask for yourself if not needy. Needy survivors of comrades have looked to comrades rather than to the government. The road to obtaining a pension has until recently been so long, circuitous and dark that history will blush at the lists of widows and mothers who have passed away from earthly charity, waiting for a pittance for the life of a sole support. Millions have gone out in the payment of Southern war claims, whilst pensions have dragged slowly out of one pigeon hole into another.

The North has grown into the belief that the soldiers would look after each other, and as they collectively abjured politics, things were going about right.

The country grows prosperous; the treasury a menace to political parties by its fullness; the soldiers ask 'Take our dependent comrades out of poor-houses, off our hands and give them some help. We have not asked this before, when the country was deep in debt and business paralyzed; but we do ask that now, as our numbers grow less and less and our burden greater.' A solid South says no, and the voice is understood, the old handwriting upon the wall, though wiped out by blood, is clearly traced.

The press rather than the ex-soldiers is alarmed, lest men who served but ninety and one hundred days may become pensioners.

Comrades do not ask of the ex-soldier who is sick or whose family is needy; were you ever in a fight? or how long were you in service? They do not even say 'we can't keep you because you are not of the G. A. R.' You have in your own city men like Dr. Jones, who, entitled to pensions, receive not and yet are constantly replying to cases for aid to other soldiers. The time seems near at hand when the G. A. R., must in obedience to 'fraternity' and 'loyalty' throw aside its non-political character to *obtain* the 'charity' they would extend to all, whether soldiers in Oregon for 100 days, or guarding our national capital, or followers of Sherman, Grant and others 'for three years or the war.' It is with regret that those who, not participants in the struggle, yet true to its principles and results, are found supporting in this measure the views of those who look through a glass darkly upon the Union soldiers. To such the term of service is not a question; they were on the wrong side. Together with this cry that the soldiers should not allow themselves to be classed as paupers, there comes an echo that there is a vast amount of political demagogy connected with the assertion, which in time the soldiers will analyze in the crucible of necessity.

Gen. Logan was the strong pension friend of the soldier. In his own case, he asserted that his services had been recognized in a government position from the close of the war, and hence he would not consider a pension.

Not questioning the honesty of saying of such ex-soldiers as Gen. Newton, it is worthy of your consideration that such men are in government employ or have been in official places with intent of reward. Your saying, 'The ex-Confederate soldiers, as a rule, have no pensions, and yet make no complaint' is not, permit me to say, at home in the editorial columns of THE OREGONIAN; it would be, in some one of the papers that came through the Union lines during the war. Doubtless these men feel that when Gen. Grant at the surrender sent them home with their horses rather than to a military prison they were well pensioned.

Under a republican administration the writer visited Washington, and at the door of the house was required to hand his card to one ex-Confederate general, educated by the government. Repairing to the senate chamber, another ex-Confederate, so fitted, was doorkeeper. One in looking over the congressional roster, clerkships and government appointments, feels that in a spirit of forgiveness the ex-Confederates are pretty well pensioned. But a short time since THE OREGONIAN commented on the large number of Confederate brigadiers in congress, and the rapid disappearance of men of some distinction in the Union army. If remembered correctly you avowed that the South looked after its officers better than the North. Wealth is fast becoming paramount to sacrifice and loyalty in selections for congress in the North. Election to office is the only reward the South can give, and it is generously bestowed. In the North soldiers are drawing out of politics as an avocation.

That not a few would have been unworthily benefited by the pension bill, and that it wanted elements of distinction as to length of service, etc., none deny. We are daily called upon to exercise charity and kindness where it is not fully merited. The wrong done in withholding aid in the past more than outweighs the charity that might have been misapplied. Complaints came from the laborers *in* the vineyard that those who came at the eleventh hour were fully paid, not from without.

One word as to soldiers' homes. You may not be aware that all that gives the semblance of home to these institutions comes from the G. A. R. and Relief Corps. The home at Chelsea is largely supported by a per capita tax on every Grand Army man in Massachusetts.

This poor house idea for the old soldier is just what hurts, and deserving ones, with ties at home, do not go to these soldier poor houses if we can help it by personal aid. Charity that says 'there is a place at the poor house' is not the charity born of loyalty and bound hand in hand with fraternity.

T. R. TANNATT.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., agents.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE DECISION.

Statement of the Case of Harlan vs the Territory of Washington.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 25.

This case was carried up on error to the supreme court of the territory. Harlan was indicted by a grand jury composed in part of married women, each of whom on oath said 'she was a married woman, living with her husband as man and wife, in the same house, and that she and her husband were members of the same family.' The assignment of error states: 'Then and there each of the above-named married women were challenged as disqualified to serve on the said panel of the grand jury because they were not householders; and the court denied such challenge and permitted said married women not householders to sit upon said grand jury. To which ruling defendant by his attorney then and there excepted.' No exception was taken to these married women on the ground that they were not qualified electors. The same question was raised in *Rosencrans vs. the Territory*, 2 W. T. Repts., 267. In that case it was conceded by Judge Turner in his dissenting opinion, that who shall be qualified electors, and what classes of citizens shall be subject to jury duty, are entirely different questions, having no proper relationship to each other.' Hence he held that section 2078 of the code was not amended by section 3050 as amended. The majority of the court held that married women were householders, and as such qualified grand jurors.

As Harlan was held to answer before indictment, his right to challenge individual jurors was required by section 2078 of the code, to be exercised before the rendition of the finding of an indictment. This provision required him to challenge for some specific cause of disqualification. He could not challenge a juror on the ground that she was not an elector, and after that challenge was overruled and the indictment found, raise the question that the juror was not a householder. The two qualifications are distinct and separate. It was held in Shorey vs. Wyckoff, 1 W. T. Rep., 3??, that the statute in regard to a specific assignment of errors was mandatory. Had Harlan taken no exception to any grand juror on the ground that he was not a householder he would have been held by the court to have waived all objection to such juror, and that waiver in the court below would have bound him in the supreme court. See Franey vs. Washington territory, 1 W. T. Rep., 71. Errors must be excepted to at the time, to give the appellate court jurisdiction to review them. Brown Bros. vs. Forrest, 1 W. T. Rep., 102. In McAlmond vs. Adams, 1 W. T. Rep., 137, it was held that the errors must be described particularly, so 'that the error meant can not be mistaken for any other in the record.' In Parker & Boyer vs. Denney, 2 W. T. Rep., 177, it was held that the assignment of errors must 'contain a particular description of the errors assigned.' Under this decision, which agrees with the practice in criminal cases according to the common law, the supreme court had no jurisdiction in Harlan's case to pass upon any disqualification of the grand jurors, except as to the question whether the married women challenged were householders. This was the sole fact in issue in regard to the composition of the grand jury. The general rule stated by Chief Justice Marshall in Ogden vs. Saunders, 12 Wheaton, 333, applies to this case, 'that the positive authority of a decision is co-extensive only with the facts on which it is made.'

The opinions of Justices Turner and Langford on the validity of the election law, and the question whether the title of the act of 1883, 'To amend section 3050 of chapter 238 of the code of Washington territory,' is a title in accordance with the organic act, and whether the words 'qualified electors' can be enlarged wherever it may appear in the statutes by an amendment of the statute in regard to electors, were questions not raised by defendant in error in the court below, and their opinions on these points are *obiter dicta*, as unnecessary to the decision of the case.

Notwithstanding the record shows that no objection was taken by Harlan to any grand juror because such juror was not a qualified elector, Justice Turner held a new question arose in this case that was decisive. That question is the invalidity of the titles of the acts amending sections of the code relating to elections—that they, in fact, have no titles. The limitation in the organic act was to prevent 'intermixing in the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other.' There is no claim that the amendatory acts did intermix incongruous subjects. It is only claimed that the title is too indefinite to express any object. That question was not raised in the court below. Nor is the validity of the code questioned. If the code is a private book; if the repeal of acts of the legislature of the territory is false; if the certificate of the secretary of the territory is not only false but made without authority of law, the acts of fraud and official usurpation must be shown by the record before the court and cannot be established by the assumption of a judge. Two successive legislatures have recognized the code by acts amendatory of sections and chapters. In some cases the title of the amendatory act refers to the section amended, without describing the subject of the sections amended. In other cases there is a simple reference to the subject of the section, without a statement of the character of the amendment. This mode of amending a revision of the statutes has the authority of the congress of the United States as a precedent. The law in relation to conspiracies was amended by an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5440 of the revised statutes'—21 Stat. Laws, 4. Statutes with similar titles are found in 19 Stat. U. S., 74, and 21 Stat. U. S., 137.

Judge Turner cites State vs. County Judge, 2 Iowa, 280, to sustain his view of the invalidity of the acts amending the election law. The title of the act passed on in that case was 'An act in relation to certain state roads therein named.' This is quite as indefinite as a title to amend a section of a code. The subject matter of the statute could be determined only by a reference to the statute itself. It is the practice of the Iowa legislature to amend sections of the code by referring in the title of the amendatory act to the section amended. On page 26, laws of 1881, is an act entitled, 'An act to amend section 1051, title IX., Chap. 1 of the code of 1873.' In the laws of 1886 are the following: An act entitled 'An act to amend section 537 of the code of 1873,' p. 111. An act entitled 'An act to amend sections 1169 and 1179 of the code (relating to life insurance companies), page 210.

The act of congress of July 5, 1884, legalized, 'An act to correct errors and supply defects in the code of Washington,' and also in section 2 amended the act of November 23, 1883, page 35 general laws of Washington territory, entitled 'An act to amend section 317 code of Washington,' by providing that the words 'subdivision twelve of' be inserted between the words 'that' and 'section' in the phrase, 'That section 317 of the code of Washington, 1881, be amended to read as follows:' Laws U. S. 1883-1884, p. 123.

Justice Langford holds that a married woman living with her husband is not a competent grand juror unless she is both an elector and a householder, and that she is not an elector unless made so by the act of 1883, p. 40. He also holds that this act has no title because it purports to amend a section of a code which is a private book that contains no title to acts, no enacting clauses, no signatures of presiding officers, nor of the governor. The fact that it contains no title to statutes, no enacting clauses no signature of the president of the senate, speaker of the house, or governor, no more invalidates it than the absence of the same particulars invalidate the code of Iowa, or the revised statutes of the United States. It is sufficient on this point to cite the certificate of the secretary of the territory that he has examined and compared all the laws embraced in this volume with the original rolls, and that the same are true and correct copies thereof as passed and remaining in the office of the secretary of Washington territory.

As Justice Langford alone decides against the validity of the code, his opinion is not the opinion of the court, and not the law of the case.

He also concurs with Justice Turner that the suffrage act has no title within the meaning of the organic act; that an act to amend a section of a code or statute must set out the new rule, and it is not sufficient to entitle it as 'An Act to Amend Section 3050 of the Code of Washington.' The amendment is a revision of the section. Had the title used the word 'revised' instead of 'amend' it would have been a full compliance with the organic law. It is no less so because the word 'amend' was used.

Justice Langford decides the suffrage law fatally defective, and that women are not competent jurors. He then passes to the question: 'Are married women living with their husbands householders?' He admits that a woman who keeps house and controls it, as a widow or the like, may be a householder. But he insists that the act defining the rights of married persons does not qualify a married woman to be a juror. That law recognizes the husband and wife as on an equality in the control of the household. The ruling that married women are not householders is based on the common law status of married women that regards the husband and wife as one person, and that person is the husband; hence he is the head of the family. A statute which recognizes the personality of the wife abrogates the reason of the rule of the common law, and whenever the reason of the rule is abrogated, the rule itself is swept away. In addition to this the legislature, by section 2117 of the code, expressly abrogated the rule of the common law. English precedents are of no value on this point in this territory.

Every statute passed by the legislature of the territory is passed with reference to the limitations of power in the organic law that empowered the legislature to recognize all adult citizens, without distinction of sex, as qualified voters. When they passed the act defining the qualifications of grand jurors, and required them to be 'qualified electors,' they did so with full knowledge that this class of persons would be enlarged whenever adult women became voters. No amendment of the grand jurors' law was necessary.

If, however, the section of the code relating to grand jurors can be amended only by an act entitled 'An act to amend section 2078, code of Washington, relating to grand jurors,' as seems to be held by Justice Langford, then the act of 1883 striking out sex as a qualification for voters, did not amend the jury law but is a distinct and separate enactment, and it was not necessary to pass upon its validity in deciding whether married women were 'qualified electors' under the jury law. This renders the opinions of Justices Turner and Langford on the validity of the election law *obiter dicta*.

Justice Langford holds that the word 'householder' in the jury law included the husband only. That the act of November 14, 1879, entitled 'An act to establish and protect the rights of married women,' did not enlarge the meaning of the term 'householders' in the jury law. Justice Turner says, section 2078, was passed with the meaning that jurors, both grand and petit, should be qualified electors *who are males*' and that this limitation cannot be destroyed by any statute 'which confessedly deals with another subject.' If this position is sound law, based on the rules of statutory construction, it was decisive of the case. It was then, beyond their jurisdiction to take up the validity of the election law which had no relation to the case, and to declare it null and void. The fact that they felt compelled to abandon the point that a change in the election law could not alter the jury law, the moment they made it, shows that they conceded its unsoundness, and to debar women from being jurors were driven to a decision on the validity of the title of the amendatory act of section 3050 of the code. This act is not defective unless the defect is in the title. As the bill to amend that section was not an omnibus bill, the cases cited by Judge Turner have no application. He does not hold that there is no code of Washington, but that the code cannot be amended by an act entitled an act to amend a section of the code; that where the amendment introduces a new rule the title must describe the nature of that new rule. This ruling as to the particularity required in titles is much narrower than that held by the courts of states where codes exist.

Cooley's Constitutional Limitations is cited to sustain the ruling of Justices Turner and Langford. Under the head of 'The Particularity Required in Stating the Object,' Cooley says: 'The general purpose of these provisions is accomplished when a law has but one general object which is fairly indicated by its title. * * The generality of a title is therefore no objection to it, so long as it is not made a cover to legislation incongruous in itself, and, by which no fair intendment can be considered as having a necessary or proper connection. The legislature must determine for itself how broad and comprehensive shall be the object of a statute, and how much particularity shall be employed in the title in defining it.' Constitutional Limitations, fifth edition, pp. 173, 174.

The New Jersey constitution contains the same provision as that in the organic law of Washington territory. It was construed in State vs. Town of Union, 33 N. J. L., 351, where it was held 'that the degree of particularity required in the title of an act rests in legislative discretion.' The title of the act passed on was 'An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Union, in the township of Union, in the county of Hudson, approved March 29, 1864.' The only object stated in that title was to amend the town charter. The title was held constitutional. This decision is cited and approved in Montclair vs. Ramsdell, 107 U. S., 147-161, and held as 'in harmony with decisions of the highest courts of other states when construing similar provisions in the constitutions of their respective states.' The court also held that 'as the state constitution has not indicated the degree of particularity necessary to express in its title the object of an act, the courts should not embarrass legislation by technical interpretations based upon mere form or phraseology. The objection should be grave, and the conflict between the statute and the constitution palpable, before the judiciary should disregard a legislative enactment upon the sole ground that it embraced more than one object, or if but one object, that it was not sufficiently expressed in the title.'

This decision is affirmed in Jonesboro vs. Cairo R. R. Co., 110 U. S., 192-200, in which the rulings of the supreme court of Illinois on a similar provision is affirmed, where that court held that 'any expression in the title which calls attention to the subject of the bill, although in general terms, is all that is required.' Johnson vs. People, 83 Ill., 436; People vs. Loewenthal, 93 Ill. 205. In the Jonesboro case it was objected that the title was not sufficient to cover the provisions of the act, it being 'an act to amend the charter of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad company.' The court, however, citing Montclair vs. Ramsdell, held the title valid.

The same rule of construction is affirmed in town of Mahomet vs. Quackenbush, 117 U. S., 508-514, as the opinion of the court 'in connection with similar provisions of the constitution of New Jersey, Nebraska and Iowa respectively.' It is the settled rule of the supreme court, therefore, that the title of an act, entitled simply as an act to amend a statute, is valid; and this rule of law is binding on the territorial courts. The decision in the Harlan case on the validity of the title of the act amending section 3050 of the code of Washington, is without authority either statutory or judicial.

The course of Justices Turner and Langford in taking this opportunity to deprive women of suffrage is unsustained by other courts.

The supreme court of Iowa, in State vs. Rosecrans held, 'our rule is never to undertake to determine a constitutional question unless the case is one in which the question necessarily arises.' As the record did not show the point on which it was claimed a constitutional question arose, the court refused to consider it. 65 Iowa, p. 384. The court held, 'where the party assails the constitutionality of the law and comes into court as appellant, we are justified in scrutinizing the record he brings here with considerable strictness.' The same court held, 'that we will not decide a constitutional question unless it be necessarily involved in a case which cannot be disposed of without the decision of such question. If the record shows other questions which are decisive of the case, they alone will be considered. Courts are slow in approaching, and hesitate to decide constitutional questions. If it appears that the rights of the parties are determined by rules of law plainly applicable to the facts disclosed by the record, the court will not permit them unnecessarily to call in question the validity or effect of a statute. Parties, by waiving other questions, cannot form an agreed case upon which the courts will decide constitutional questions.' Dubuque & Dakota Ry. Co. vs. Diehl et. al., 64 Iowa, 640. Again the same court held, 'it is the duty of the courts, when a proper case is made, to determine whether or not legislation is constitutional, and they have no power to declare an act void, except in case where the statute in question is plainly, palpably and without doubt repugnant to some provision of the constitution.' Merchant's Union Barb Wire Co. vs. Browe, 64 Iowa, 280.

Comstock vs. Judge of Superior Court, 39 Mich., 196, admits the impropriety of amendment by reference to sections instead of reference to subjects, but at the same time sustains legislation where the title of the act referred to several sections but did not refer to a section amended, and it was claimed that it was invalid as to that section. The court held that because a statute may be awkwardly framed it was not therefore invalid.

Justice Turner cites Leonard vs. January et al., 56 Cal., 3, to sustain his position that title of an act purporting to amend sections of a code is invalid. The opinion of the court simply holds the act unconstitutional without stating the reasons. The brief of the defendant in error claimed: 'The title of the act is totally defective. No code or statute, so far as the title goes, is mentioned, and what is mentioned, repealed, or added to, does not appear.' As that case differs essentially from the Harlan case, where the section of the code amended was referred to, and as it did not state the specific error overruled, it has no application to this case.

The method, therefore, by which Justices Turner and Langford took jurisdiction of the validity of the code, and of acts amendatory of the code, is condemned by courts of the highest authority.

W. S. BUSH.

CURE FOR BLIND STAGGERS.

PORTLAND, March 2.

Some years since there appeared in THE OREGONIAN the following, which, if it was good then is no less the same now:

In an inquiry made through the columns of THE OREGONIAN a few days since in regard to the horse disease prevalent in this valley at present and commonly called staggers, I have a few words to say. I will not try to give any explanation of the causes of the disease, but will give a remedy which will be found effective in most cases. Give horses salt three times a week, adding a tablespoonful of soda and one of sulphur. No horse treated in this manner is liable to staggers or any other disease.

WM. GROOMS.

SHAKE OFF THE GRIP of a Cold on the Lungs before the constant irritation and inflammation develops into serious Lung or Throat trouble. Get DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT if in want of a safe cure for Coughs and Colds or any Pulmonary complaint.

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WANTED--HELP.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS PANTSMAKER AT POLIVKA & CO'S, 23 Washington st. 6m3

A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER WANTED; either lady or gentleman. Address P. O. Box 36

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 3?3 E st., before noon.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING and ironing. Apply at S. W. cor. Second and [illegible] sts. 5m5

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK AS SALESLADY in a candy store; must live with her parents. Address P. O. Box 7?6. m5tf

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED CHEESE-maker to take charge of a small dairy. For particulars, address P. O. Box 4?, Lebanon, Oregon. 15tlm

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN (references given preference). Apply at rooms 10 and 11, 135½ First st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERal housework in small family; good wages to a competent girl. Apply 2?3 E street. 6m2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL to take care of one child and do up-stairs work; must have good references. Apply at 239 Ninth st.

A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying to Mr. Fountain, 92 Morrison st. Call between 8 and 9 A. M. 6m7

WANTED—A GENERAL TAILOR; ONE THAT can make coats, pants and vests; principally coats; permanent employment. Apply to J. M. LEUTGEN, Baker City, Or. 4m1

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER TO KEEP the books of a manufacturing company in the country; must have not less than $2000, to take an interest in the business. Address Bookkeeper, care Oregonian. 1m7

WANTED--EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO general housework in a private family. Apply at 1?7 Fourth st., above Stark. 2m7

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, to do general housework. Inquire N. E. corner Sixteenth and K streets. 6m3

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK IN FIRST-class boarding house or private family. Address MRS. MACK, 23 D street. 6m3

WANTED—SITUATION IN THE CLOTHING business as salesman; can give good references. Address M. S., care Oregonian. 3m7

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIence in teaching vocal and instrumental music, piano and organ, also the English branches, desires a position in a school or family. Address, stating terms, Q. V., care Oregonian. 5m1

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or assistant, or any other position whereby he can earn wages. Address A. Z., care Oregonian. 5m3

WANTED—TO DO CLERICAL WORK OF ANY description in jobs; books kept for small firms or individuals at nominal expense; legal copying 5 cents a folio; work of confidential nature especially solicited. All work called for and returned promptly. Best of references as to character and reliability. Address Correspondent, care Oregonian. 3m5

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRY goods salesman, a situation; understands general merchandise; best references. Ad. P., care Oregonian

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DR. GRAY'S CELEBRATED ACME ELECTRIC Belt, containing in itself a most complete battery, charges the human system with nature's greatest remedy—Electricity—the sure relief to all Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Female Complaints, and other kindred diseases which drugs do not reach. Agents wanted in every town and city. Address ACME BELT AGENCY, 151 First st., Portland, Or.

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts, used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe; will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail; mighty, matchless and magical, four years' success in Portland. DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Offices in the elegant Stone Block, First and Market sts. Look box 373, Portland, Or. 15atf

WANTED--MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER and trucker to rent place or work it on shares; married man preferred; house to live in on place; must give good references. Address W. H. WICKHAM, Real Estate Agent, Ashland, Or. f25tf

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

A GREAT BARGAIN—1½ QUARTER BLOCK in Stephens' addition, fenced, all cleared, sidewalk laid and streets improved; $?00 down and balance in installments. [illegible] G. W. McCOY.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN eight miles of this city; 25 acres in cultivation; orchard, old house, etc.; price, $10 per acre. PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL, Real Estate Agts.

FOR SALE—47 ACRES 5½ MILES SOUTHEAST of Portland; 15 acres in cultivation, 7 acres slashed, and balance partially cleared; new 5 room hard finished house; all for $[illegible]. Extra bargain. f7tf LENT & YOUNG, Agents, 10 Stark st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW TWO-STORY house and lot in best part of Couch Addition; location very desirable; modern improvements. Apply to RICHARD H. THORNTON, 51 Union Block. 5m1m

KENWORTHY'S ADDITION—FINE QUARTER block for $850; high, sightly and healthful; most reasonable real estate property on the market. f2tf LENT & YOUNG, Agents, 10 Stark st.

STOCK AND GRAIN RANCH FOR SALE—5?0 acres under cultivation; 2000 acres under fence; plenty of water; one of the best locations in Eastern Washington Territory, and sure united by a fine open range for stock; also all kinds of machinery suitable for use on a large farm. For particulars inquire of B. IRVING, 252 F st., Portland, Oregon. f19tf

ALBINA—THE CHOICEST RESIdence Lots in Albina are in RIVERVIEW ADDITION, on the high, dry and beautiful plateau two blocks east of the Carshops. A limited number of lots for sale. J. FRED CLARK & CO., Real Estate Agents, 2m10 13 Stark street.

REAL ESTATE—OUR 'BLOCK BOOKS' OF Portland show the ownership of every lot, on plats giving exact measurement. They form a chain of title and reference extending over six years, with prices and dates of all transfers as shown by the county records. Our East Portland block books are now completed, and will be kept similarly posted. Our clients, whether buyers or sellers, will have benefit of the information they contain. J. FRED CLARK & CO., Real Estate Agents, 13 Stark st. f8tf

FOR SALE--MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SHIP-MASTERS—A VERY FINE SEXTANT for sale at Butterfield Bros., 162½ First st. 4m5

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL MACHINERY—

1 Mortise Machine, 1 Band and Jig Saw,
1 Rosette Surfacer & Matcher, 1 Shaper,
1 Turning Lathe, 1 Rip Saw,
1 Cut-off Saw, 1 7-in. Molding Machine,
1 6-in. Molding Machine, 1 Tenon Machine,
1 Emery Wheel and Frame, 1 Grindstone,
Shafting, Boxing, Pulleys, etc. Price $1200.
Address P. O. Box 'E,' East Portland. 6m3

FOR SALE—HORSES FOR SALE OR EXchange; one carriage, Hunting's make, a most new; one double express wagon, with top. Inquire at OREGON SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, 2?8 Front st., bet. Main and Madison. 8ftaf

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CAT-RIGGED hunting-boat; good accommodations for four men; well found in every particular; a bargain to anyone. Also one 12-caliber Marlin; one 22 caliber Ballard; one 12-gauge shot gun; all tools and ammunition. Address Boat & Gun, 91 Front st. 1m11

ENGLISH ROCK SALT IN LARGE lumps, the best lick for stock, for sale by 15tf BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE—ENGINE 14x20 inch; two boilers, 16 feet by 48 inches, each having 50 tubes 4 inches in diameter; nearly new and in complete order. For full particulars and price, address Chehalis F. M. Co., Chehalis, W. T. 11tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. O. THOMPSON, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER. Estimates furnished. Patent office drawings a specialty. N. E. cor. Water and Lets, East Portland.

JOHNSTON & LAWRENCE, PLUMBERS, GAS and Steam Fitters, and dealers in Gas Fixtures, Plumbers' Brass Goods, Pumps, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Lead and Iron Pipe, Hot Water Boilers, etc. Sole agents for Deane's Steam Pumps. No. 168 Front street, between Morrison and Yamhill, Portland. 14tf

FRENCH, SPANISH AND BOOKKEEPING lessons by H. F. TYSON, Labbe Building, rooms 24 and 25. 14dtf

A. E. BORTHWICK, REAL ESTATE, LOANS, abstracting and insurance, rooms 10 and 11, 135½ First street. 9?1m

MRS. E. DeFRANS, METAPHYSICIAN, CONtinues the work begun by Mrs. J. Anderson Root, at 250 Washington st. Class for instruction in Healing Power of Mind at 1:30 P. M. Patients treated from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily, and on Sundays from 12:30 to 2 P. M. 13f1m

S. H. GREENBERG WHOLESALE DEALER IN Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. 26 Kearney st. Room 8, San Francisco. 8o

WALL PAPER.

FREEBORN & CO., THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest; frescoing and artistic work; 127 and 129 Third st. 29a

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—IN [illegible] First and Market sts., two corner suites with [illegible] ens; none but respectable parties need apply [illegible]

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms at the Verona House, 1?? Third [illegible]

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, with use of bath, in a private family. Apply ?8 North Eighth st., between D and [illegible]

FOR RENT—ONE OR TWO SUNNY ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping, at 1?5 Washington st., near Cadet [illegible]

BALDWIN LODGING-HOUSE—REFURNISHED throughout; complete change; moderate [illegible] day, week, month. 2?? Second, bet. Salmon & [illegible]

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single; also furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 3?? First st. 23m?

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—GOOD HOUSE. CALL AT [illegible] E st. [illegible]

FOR RENT—A NICE EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, College st., near Third, $?5 per mo. [illegible] owner, Room 11, Strowbridge block [illegible]

FOR RENT—IN HANSON'S ADDITION TO East Portland, four (4) acres of good [illegible] good eleven (7) room dwelling-house, barn [illegible] houses, hog pens and outhouses; [illegible] very desirable place. Apply to Dr. E. A. [illegible] Ash and First sts., or to Cullen & Lambert [illegible] land. Rent $25 per month [illegible]

TO RENT--ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, in private family; [illegible] required. 1?5 Eleventh st. [illegible]

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with or without board, at 1?? Seventh st., N. W. cor. of Taylor; references required. [illegible]

PARLOR SUITE, WITH BOARD; ALSO [illegible] for a few table boarders, at 2?? Seventh [illegible] Yamhill and Taylor. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEPTUNE BATHS AND BARBER SHOP [illegible] First st., upstairs. [illegible]

FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN AND [illegible] School, 2?8 Washington st. [illegible]

MR. H. W. WALLACE WILL HOLD MY power of attorney during my absence from [illegible] state. 6m16 RICHARD B. KNAPP.

HENRY ACH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible] ? Street, San Francisco, Cal. Firm, [illegible] & Ach.

THE U. S. ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER Co. have removed to 78 Third st., next [illegible] Ainsworth National Bank. Telephone No. [illegible]

NOTICE—HEREAFTER ALL LETTERS [illegible] should be sent by N. P. express [illegible] Gorge, W. T. N. J. [illegible] January 14, 1887. [illegible]

CAPTAIN'S NOTICE—BR. BARK [illegible] Capt. Hamilton, from San Diego.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees [illegible] above named vessel will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. [illegible] MEYER, WILSON & CO., Consignees.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied to pay all sums of money due A. Waldman, [illegible] insolvent debtor, to me, and any payment made since 4th day of January, 1887, to any other person than the assignee will not be recognized. 5mf WM. CURRIER, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF the estate of A. Waldman, insolvent debtor. The undersigned having been duly elected assignee of the estate of the above named insolvent debtor, by and by virtue of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, entitled 'An act to secure to creditors a just division of the estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors,' approved October 18, 1878, and amendments thereto, approved February 24, 1885, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me, at the law office of Cox, Smith & [illegible], room 58, Union Block, Portland, Oregon, duly verified as by law required, within three months from the date hereof. WILLIAM CURRIER, Assignee. Portland, Or., Feb. 1?, 1887. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the taxpayers of School District No. 1, Multnomah County, Oregon, will be held at the Court House in said county on Monday, March 7, 1887, at 7:30 P. M. The business of the meeting will be to consider the reports of the Directors and Clerk, and to levy a tax for the support and maintenance of the schools of the District for the ensuing year and to dispose of such other business as may legally come before it. By order of the Directors. T. T. STRUBLE, Feb. 24, 1887. 24f12 School Clerk.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company, and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 47 and 47 E st., Portland, Or. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LODGING HOUSE FOR SALE—SMALL PAYment down; balance in installments and in board. Address A. Z., care Oregonian. [illegible]

FOR RENT—52 ACRES GARDEN LAND NEAR Portland, 1½ miles from Jefferson st. ferry. Apply at MEIER & FRANK'S, 1?5 First st. 6m1

A BUSINESS MAN OF ENERGY AND WITH $3000 to $5000 means can buy a good and profitable established business in a town surrounded by a fine farming and mining industry, located in W. T. For particulars, inquire at MASON, EHRMAN & CO'S.

WANTED—A LIVE PARTNER WITH $?? OR $1200 in a paying business; $25 to $30 per week clear of all expenses; married man preferred. For particulars address W. H. Wickham, Real Estate Agent, Ashland, Oregon. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE Standard Roller Mills and property thereto belonging. For particulars address 6f ROBT. M. McCALLEY, Walla Walla, W. T.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a millinery business in Corvallis, one of the best towns in Oregon, this is a splendid opportunity for anyone wishing to engage in this line of business. For particulars, inquire of FLEISCHNER, MAYER & Co., Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE, DOING A CASH business, 11 miles from Portland, on West Side R. R.; telegraph, railroad, express and postoffice in same building. Apply to A. J. Hamilton, Beaverton, Or. [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERS AND naval stores, 1? N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers, 1?? Front st.

C. CASAT & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 33 North Front street, Portland.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or. 2m?

SMITH & HILL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dealers in General and Dairy Produce, [illegible] cor. Salmon, Portland. Produce bought and sold [illegible]

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash [illegible]

MILLER & WEST—(J. G. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 1?7 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, calcutta, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, S. W. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front street, Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Shipman Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Injectors, Pumps, Belts, etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS, BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines' Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING company, 62 North First st. Factory in McMillan Addition, E. P., Portland. 15f

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing, 67, 69, 71 Front st., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

J. B. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARdware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

EMBREE BRADLEY & CO., 71 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON ANY kind of security, such as Household Furniture (without removal), Pianos, Organs, Horses, Wagons, Buggies, or Personal Notes with an acceptable endorser. D. [illegible] CAMPS, 1?9 First st., cor. Alder [illegible]

MACHINISTS.

TRUNKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS, 91 AND 93 OAK ST., corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Medical Lake Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

SEEDS AND TREES.

E. W. ALLEN, (SUCCESSOR TO H. HANSON,) wholesale and retail dealer, 171 Front st.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 FRONT ST., Portland and 37 Market st., San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1851, Portland, Or.

[illegible] MORPHINE AND WHISKY Habit Cured by [illegible] Double Chloride of Gold [illegible] Containing proofs from many of those cured, and books on [illegible] free. Call or write, [illegible] STRONG, Agent for Pacific Coast, 21 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal.

DR. F. W. PREHN.

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Sets of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. All work warranted. Room 54, Union Block, Stark st.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

A STARTING POINT FOR 1888.

President Cleveland's refusal to sign the river and harbor bill is likely to become the starting point of the presidential contest of 1888. That refusal implies hostility to a system that is very strong with the country, and whose several parts, though based on strongly opposed interests, are not diverse in their practical application, but on the contrary become powerful supports of each other.

In many ways the system of protective tariff, which the country maintains, presses with more or less severity upon these parts of the country where manufacturing industries have not yet been developed. This is especially true of the newer parts of the country like our own, where the experience necessary for the manufactures suitable to our situation has not yet been acquired, where skilled labor is not in abundant and sure supply, and where the population is as yet too small and consumption too limited to create a considerable market. In such cases and situations the protective system often compels us to pay more for our goods than we otherwise would.

But this system the great states of the East are resolved to maintain and it is rapidly growing stronger also in the South. The country, therefore, is not going to accept any reduction of duties that will interfere with its established protective system. This has been sufficiently demonstrated during the last three or four sessions of congress.

But though the protective system is maintained by the older parts of the country as a means of promoting their own interests, and though in some respects it bears hard upon the newer portions of the country like our own, nevertheless we of these newer states and territories, who have little as yet that can be directly protected, may get some advantages from the system, provided a proper portion of the money it brings into the treasury is used to support a judicious policy of internal improvements. We have not power to overturn the protective system, even if we desired; it will be maintained in spite of any protests we may make; but we may exercise our power with effect in demanding and enforcing the attention of the general government to our wants in the matter of river and harbor work, coast defenses and other general needs. Though the parts of the country that want these works cannot upset the protective system, they can upset the political party that refuses to grant out of the overflowing treasury which the protective system creates proper sums for prosecution of needed public works. President Cleveland as an obstructer of these needed public works, could hardly get electoral votes enough to make him president again; and the known disinclination of his party to support the policy of internal improvements will be likely to tell against it, whoever may be the candidate. This disinclination of the democratic party to commit the government to the policy of carrying on public works is traditional, temperamental, historical; the party is largely opposed both to the tariff system that provides the money, and to use of the money under direction of the government after it is provided. This comes from its "strict construction" and "state rights" views. All this material is going to be threshed and winnowed in the next presidential campaign. And if the republicans shall take some man over whose personality there shall be no contest, as Senator Sherman, upon his record as a prudent and successful statesman, and upon a platform pledging their party to that degree of protection that the manufacturing districts of the country believe is essential to their prosperity, and to a judicious system of internal improvements which the newer parts of the country require, together with fortification of our sea coasts, construction of a modern naval armament, and extension of trade relations with other countries, particularly with American states, it would probably be successful. A majority of the voters of the country would be likely to pronounce for the candidate and the platform together, as embodying a good industrial and sound national policy.

THE END OF A DELUSION.

A proposition was before the legislature, at its late session, in several forms, looking to the improvement of the Upper Columbia river. The governor, in his inaugural address, urged the building of a portage railway, and suggested a definite and practical scheme of creating a fund for this purpose. Mr. Cartwright, late in the session, introduced into the senate a bill to carry out the governor's suggestions, and Mr. Pomeroy introduced a similar bill in the house. There was no action upon these measures because it was the general feeling that the government should and would make the needed improvements. While they were pending word came almost daily from Washington to the effect that appropriations for the ensuing year's work would be liberal, and conveying the impression that the government was at last about to proceed in earnest in the matter of the long delayed improvements. Thus the governor's plans failed through false hopes created by flattering reports from Washington.

In future we should not be deceived. The people of Oregon may as well confront the inevitable fact, that the government will not open the river in time to benefit anybody now living in the country. It will potter along in a piecemeal, wasteful and ineffective way year after year, and nothing will be done. We may as well understand this now as ten years, or twenty years, from now. If the people of the Columbia river basin are to be relieved, it must be by the state.

The necessity for relief is beyond argument. It is known by all men. Improvement of the river is absolutely essential to the development and prosperity of the country. We are in favor, most decidedly and earnestly in favor, of the state taking the job in hand. Portage railways at The Dalles and at the Cascades can be built and equipped for about $350,000. The charges of operating them would be light, and the cost of handling grain or general freight only a few cents per ton. We are assured that with the aid of portage roads, operated in the public interest and charging only the actual cost of carriage, grain could be transported from Snake river to Portland or Astoria for $2 per ton, and that miscellaneous upriver freight could be carried for $3 per ton. This rate, compared with present rates, would save the people of the basin three times the cost of the proposed portage roads in a single year. The existence of portage roads would make it impossible for the railroads, which now oppress the country, to maintain extortionate rates. Here is a cheap and practical scheme for the relief of a region which is entitled to any benefit that it is in the power of the state to grant. The next legislature should be charged to make provision for this great work.

It is to be regretted that the veto which has at last crushed out the delusion so long cherished by the country, did not come before the adjournment of the legislature. If it had come three weeks ago the Cartwright and Pomeroy bills would not have died upon the rolls. It is to be regretted that there must be a long delay. Our constitution will not permit the contraction of a state debt in excess of $50,000, hence provision must be made in advance for the necessary money. It will not be sufficient for the legislature to order the work done. It must first provide the money, and as it must be raised by taxation it will take time.

This matter should be the first consideration with the legislature which meets two years from now, and we have positive assurance that the governor will urge it at that time. In the meantime, the public should consider it and come to some definite opinion to be impressed upon the members who make up the legislature. The different delegations ought to be instructed directly with reference to this question.

Another question which will come up at the same time will be with reference to state purchase of the locks at Oregon City. As readers of THE OREGONIAN well know, under our contract with the builders of the locks, the state has the right to buy at actual value, to be fixed by appraisement, six years from now. The state ought to own these locks and the next legislature should arrange for a sufficient fund to be available in 1893. The interests of the country demand that the rivers shall be free and open highways.

WEALTH WASTED IN EDUCATION.

E. C. Hegler, a millionaire of La Salle, Ill., has founded a new scientific journal, *The Open Court*, at Chicago. It is not often that wealth extends a helping hand to science, as Humboldt did in 1832, when he offered Agassiz 1000 francs for immediate use while he was preparing his work on fossil fishes. In this letter Humboldt said: "A man so laborious, so gifted, and so deserving ought not to be left in a position where lack of serenity disturbs his power of work. I wish to be pleasantly remembered by a young man of your character. This timely aid from Humboldt made possible the brilliant young man's future. It is almost impossible to estimate how much the world has lost by the rarity of the spirit of generous aid to scientific investigation that was thus shown by Humboldt. Henry Watts, the author of the great English dictionary of chemistry, left his family in absolute penury. E. C. Rye, a famous English entomologist and geographer, died so poor that some of the learned societies of England raised a fund after his death to lift his family above absolute want. W. D. Cooley, one of the most learned geographers of this century, died about three years ago neglected and almost penniless. He was a profound scholar, and his books are quoted by many writers on geography, and are an authority with specialists; but he had not the faculty of making friends, and his last years were embittered by the fact that his financial reward for many years devoted to research did not suffice to make his old age comfortable.

Sir Lyon Playfair once said in a public address that "If our universities and schools created that love of science which a broad education would surely inspire, our men of riches and leisure who advance the boundaries of scientific knowledge could not be counted on the fingers as they now are when we think of Cavendish, Napier, Lyell, Murchison and Darwin, but would be as numerous as our statesmen and orators. Abstract science depends upon the support of men of leisure, either themselves possessing or having provided for them the means of living without entering into the pursuits of active industry. The pursuit of science requires a superfluity of wealth in a community beyond the needs of ordinary life."

It is a melancholy reflection that wealth will give thousands of dollars to endow chairs of superficial or ornamental studies that have never exercised a tithe of the influence on the happiness and comfort of modern life that the discoveries and inventions of science from Newton down to Faraday have produced. Vanderbilt gave $100,000 to place the Egyptian obelisk in Central park, New York. A wealthy New York banker gave Princeton a large fund once, whose income was to be devoted to the purchase of a gold medal to be given to "the most gentlemanly man in the graduating class." Valuable prizes are offered for excellence in Greek scholarship far more frequently than for eminence in scientific attainments. Vast sums have been raised for normal schools and colleges for colored youth at the South, where ornamental branches are acquired rather than industrial and mechanical knowledge. The English people are far more sensible than Americans when they endow public schools. The schools for the education of the colored population in the Bahama islands, provided by the British government, are so excellent as to compel the admiration of all American visitors who contrast them with the extravagant and cumbrous system of "higher education" so common in this country. When the blacks were freed in the Bahamas, more than half a century ago, the government decided that in the colored schools there should be taught a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic and sufficient knowledge of English composition to enable the pupil to write a fair business letter. To this was added elementary industrial training sufficient to help a child that had any natural mechanical taste to become an artisan. The education given is confined strictly to what is necessary to make the pupil a good citizen, capable of reasonable self support. The practical result of this common-sense education is that the negro population of the Bahamas is sober, industrious, intelligent, and has become the skilled labor element of the colony. In Atlanta the other day a negro boot-black read and translated for one of his customers a passage in Greek; he had been well educated in the classics at a colored college, and yet was so helpless, so deficient in ambition that he was content to be what his most illiterate colored companions were—a boot-black. Horace Greeley once said:

> If I had the ordering of human affairs, I would have every one an apprentice of some sort in youth, a worker for wages (or something equivalent thereto) in early manhood (or womanhood), and every one his or her own employer at a later stage; so that the class of hired workers should be constantly receiving recruits on one side and dismissing skilled, experienced persons to enter upon graver responsibilities on the other. I would have every journeyman realize that he will soon be an employer, every employer remember that he was once a journeyman, as his son (if son he have) soon will be; and I believe the influences of these contemplations would be salutary on all alike. I do not like to hear a man boast that he has been a hireling these twenty or thirty years, and expects to remain such till death; for, though it be true that no man should be ashamed of a humble position, I qualify the statement by the proviso that he has had no fair opportunity to rise above it. A true man will much prefer to shoulder a hod or sweep streets rather than eat the bread of idleness and dependence; but either our political institutions are mistakes, or a hale, two-handed person, who has not been pulled down by unavoidable misfortune, should be ashamed that, having had twenty years' control of his own time and faculties, he still finds hod-carrying or street-sweeping the best thing he is asked or enabled to do. If I had had a fair chance to do for myself for even twenty years, and could now find no better employment than the rudest and coarsest day-labor, I should accept the situation, but not be inclined to brag of it.

The British government plans its public schools for its freedmen in line with Greeley's philosophy of labor and industrial education, and in consequence its colored people are a valuable class of intelligent citizens and mechanics; while a large per cent. of our freedmen have been educated to no good purpose whatever, except to make them noisy and fluent political demagogues, or ridiculous parsons booming grandiloquent nonsense from the pulpit.

"BUSINESS PRINCIPLES."

In vetoing a bill for a public building at Portsmouth, Ohio, a few days ago, President Cleveland said: "The government is not an almoner of gifts among the people, but an instrumentality by which the people's affairs should be conducted upon business principles, regulated by public needs."

Applied to the proposition to construct an expensive building at a town like Portsmouth, Ohio, a place of no particular consequence and of no promise of growth, this may be good reasoning; but who can say that the refusal to sign the river and harbor bill was dictated by a regard for "business principles?" Nothing, indeed, could be less like business than this method of appropriating money by driblets, at uncertain intervals, for works that have been undertaken by the government and upon which large sums have already been expended. The government ought either to complete these works or abandon them altogether.

Since "the people's affairs should be conducted on business principles, regulated by the public needs," it would be interesting to inquire what kind of "business principles" it is that has spent a million and a half of money at the Cascades of the Columbia in doing in a dozen years an amount of work that could have been done in three, and with half the money had the fund been provided as needed, and that now refuses to allow another appropriation, thus keeping the work halting and boggling for another period in the same old wasteful way?

Perhaps the president will take refuge in the assertion that the bill he has killed with his "pocket veto" was not called for by the "public needs." Then he has been guilty of approving a bill heretofore that contained appropriations for these same needless purposes. In both these cases "business principles" certainly have not been his guide.

A GREAT ACTOR.

Henry Ward Beecher, one of the greatest actors on the stage of American public life, has closed his career. If not already dead, he is a helpless and hopeless paralytic. We have called Beecher a great actor advisedly; he was a great actor; not a great man; he had dramatic genius; he belonged to the transient, not the permanent, in performance. Emerson, Webster, Hawthorne, Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips hold a high and permanent place in American literature; Beecher was king of the Bohemian world of sensational, transient literary effect. He was not a great thinker; he was not a literary artist in style; he was a man of dramatic genius. In politics he would have shone as Garfield shone, but more brilliantly, for he was a far abler and more powerful mind. In law he would have been another Bob Ingersoll before a jury and on the platform. He came of a famous family. His father was the celebrated Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, a great theological pulpit force fifty years ago. Beecher's brothers and sisters included Mrs. Stowe, the late Catherine Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Beecher, a greenbacker and clerical crank of Elmira, N. Y., and Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, an apostle of woman's rights. Another brother, who was a spiritualist and a hermit, went insane a few months ago and committed suicide. There is a streak of insanity in the Beecher blood. They are a queer race, with all their intellectual power.

Henry Ward Beecher was educated at Amherst college (Mass.), was a minister in Indianapolis several years; accepted a call to Brooklyn and there achieved his extraordinary fame in the pulpit and as a social and political agitator. He rendered great service to the anti-slavery cause; he went to England during the war and eloquently defended the cause of the Union. When our flag was raised again on Fort Sumter in 1865 he delivered the address. Up to 1874, when the celebrated scandal burst about his ears, he was the most popular and most powerful man in the American pulpit. From the position of one of the great leaders of the moral forces of the country for a quarter of a century Beecher, in 1874, was precipitated to the unenviable situation of defendant in a suit for *crim. con.* with the wife of a man who was once one of his most eminent and best-beloved friends. Beecher, who, for thirty years, had preached a purely sentimental religion, wherein the cultivation of the feelings was made to take the place of obedience to God's laws, moral and spiritual, for which were substituted dramatic trick, device and doctrine of exceptional natures and sentimental aspiration, was accused of having prostituted the confidence acquired through the sanctity of his office and its intimate and delicate relations to destroy the virtue of a woman and the peace of a home. Who will soon forget that trial with its daily parade to the court room; its scenic display of entrance and exit; its ridiculous floral appeal, directed by tearful Tommy Shearman, Jim Fisk's little villain, and supplemented by the wilted weeds of wretched Mrs. Tilton? Who doesn't remember, with amusement and disgust, that cloud of eccentric actresses,—red-headed Bessie Turner, acidulous Gussie Moore, old Mrs. Bradshaw and all the rest of the hard, cunning, tattling, emotional, motley crowd of Plymouth church devotees of the new faith that confused pious regard with passional attraction and accepted the "feelings," whether religious or otherwise, as the safe guide of conduct? Who has forgotten the endless exposition of the gospel according to Saint Slobber, where everybody kissed and cried and cried and kissed; where it was boo-hoo and letters *ad nauseam;* or, as somebody said, "Plymouth church went about with a pocket handkerchief to its eyes and writing materials in its hand?" Who has forgotten Beecher's defense, which in effect was that, after preaching for thirty years courage under difficulty, divine faith under sorrow and bold encounter with sin, he, a Christian minister, had been circumstantially accused of adultery for four years, had left the charges unanswered, and had written letters expressing the most abject moral agony, shame, distress and supplication for mercy; that he had been a dupe, a coward and a fool for years, while shouting the phrases and shibboleth of moral heroism from his pulpit? We all know how that ended in a disagreement of the jury. No man with patience enough to traverse and candor and brains enough to analyze and weigh testimony without prejudice doubted Beecher's guilt; for Beecher can only be acquitted on the plea that if a clergyman is an attractive and eloquent preacher, endowed with wit, imagination, pathos and extraordinary dramatic powers he is *sui generis,* law unto himself, at full moral liberty to go as he pleases rough shod over moral law, as Napoleon with brutal frankness claimed the right for himself.

When the great trial was over Beecher was esteemed and socially treated as an adulterer, a liar, and a perjurer by a very large number of his countrymen who had hitherto both admired and respected him. These men included Rev. Dr. Bartol, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Fairfield; Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs; Rev. Dr. Budington; Rev. Dr. Taylor and Rev. Dr. Lord. Beecher was a powerful man, but he could not endure this vote of a lack of moral confidence; he has since been a bloated Wolsey in beef and pelf, drawing full houses when he talked even as Colfax did after his fall; but he ceased to be a great national leader, worshiped from ocean to ocean. He was only a glittering notoriety; a Bohemian Lucifer, shining with the "faded splendor wan" of the illustrious fallen angel. That he has said many a good thing we do not deny; so did Byron; that he has done many a good thing we do not deny. Byron's dying stroke was for poor and struggling liberty, but that his proper place was a Christian pulpit we do deny. Beecher "drew" after his fall, but that fact is of easy explanation. Many men went to hear him because they cared more for scenic effect and dramatic point, for entrancing of the senses than they did whether the man had more of Roscius than of Jesus in his make up. Beecher was an intellectual optimist and Sybarite. A man of superb physical health; a Cardinal Wolsey in stalwart, full blooded physique, fine digestion and splendid income. He was at once politician, moralist, stump orator and preacher. But he was essentially a great actor; a big Bohemian. Sometimes he affected faith; sometimes he talked folly; sometimes he was sublime; quite as often he was ridiculous; he had a facile genius, but it was dramatic, mimetic; he was king of the transient court of intellectual sensationalism, not king of the permanent in literary art, like Emerson or Hawthorne, or theological evangelist like Theodore Parker. He took wounds and faced death for nothing; he was not a reformer; not a martyr, unless a man who gets drunk and tumbles into the ditch can be called a martyr. Beecher was a man of genius, with a flaw in his diamond, a fly in his amber; he was ardent, credulous, conceited, vain, imaginative man, the natural dupe and fool of a frivolous, simpering, sentimental woman. Mrs. Tilton was a Becky Sharp in cunning, without her talent, and she made an ass of Beecher with all his ability, just as Omphale did of Hercules in spite of his strength. Beecher and Tilton's situation was only Hawthorne's Rev. Arthur Dimmesdale and Roger Chillingworth over again.

When a bill is sent to the president within ten days of the end of the session of congress, if he doesn't want it to become a law he may simply take no action upon it. He may put it in his pocket; that is, he may kill it with a "pocket veto." The language of the constitution is: "If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law." This explains how the river and harbor bill perished.

It was erroneously stated in THE OREGONIAN of Saturday that among the members of the last congress not re-elected was Anderson of Kansas. Anderson failed to get the "regular" nomination. Then he ran as an independent and was elected. His popularity is due to the fight made against him by the railroad rings.

So long ago as 1874 THE OREGONIAN pointed out that the work then just begun at the Cascades, would not under the governmental system, be completed for many years to come; and for this opinion it was abused in the most intemperate manner. Eleven years have passed and the work is only half done. Possibly there may be some candid enough to admit that THE OREGONIAN was right. If the river is to be opened in time for those who now occupy the country to benefit by it, the work must be done by the state. Since the government will not keep its pledges, we must help ourselves.

A republican president would not have vetoed the river and harbor bill. Oregon probably had an instinct of this sort when she didn't give Mr. Cleveland her electoral vote. Many southern states, greatly interested in the river and harbor bill, may now begin to feel that in electing Mr. Cleveland they did themselves scant justice. Perhaps they may soon begin to see there is no profit to them in their long adherence and devotion to the sentimentalism of an irrevocable past. In other words, that the Southern Confederacy ought to be abandoned.

A correspondent asks what the "septennate" is, about which so much is being said in connection with German politics. It is a measure for reorganization of the German army on a "septennate" or seven-years basis. Under the seven-years system the "peace effective" of the empire will be the same as under the three-years system; but under the former, in case of war, the government would have double the number of trained reserves to call upon.

Statistics of the census of Massachusetts, taken in 1885, are published. They show that there are 108 females in the state for every 100 males. The state had a population of 1,942,141, of whom 526,807 were foreign born. How rapidly Massachusetts is coming under the domination of the foreign element is shown further by the fact that the number of persons of wholly foreign parentage considerably exceeds those of wholly native stock.

Messrs. Campbell & Powell, attorneys at law, Tacoma, have published a compilation of all the amendments to the code of Washington territory enacted since the adoption thereof, and to it they have appended the attachment law of 1885-6. Several hundred sections of the code have been changed by amendments, and this pamphlet will supply a ready means of ascertaining just what the changes have been and what the law now is.

Of those democrats who favor a protective tariff, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "We do not censure but damn their dissimulation." The same paper also says: "Randall's district in Philadelphia gerrymandered for him by the republicans so as to insure his election to congress, should be printed as a black spot on the map of the United States. It is a disgrace to American politics."

Mitchell attacked Gen. Parke for obstructing the improvement of our water ways; shall we have from Mitchell a like excoriation of President Cleveland? Not at all. Mitchell is trying to "stand in" with the president, in the hope of controlling the Oregon appointments.

"How did you get your title of general?" asked an old acquaintance of Gen. Siglin, when he "turned up" in the East, after an absence of many years. "Sir," said Siglin, with some severity, "have have you ever read the history of your country?"

Annexation of Northern Idaho to Washington would have given the "grasshopper" a heavy preponderance over the "clam," in the latter territory. As it is the two sections of the territory will continue to be about equal in political strength.

Have not not our democratic brethren some additional remarks to submit at this time about "the immense sums of money locked up in the treasury?" Judicious remarks on the subject now would be timely.

The first effort of the commission, under the interstate commerce law, ought to be directed to the work of breaking down the notorious and oppressive Standard oil monopoly.

PRESS PITH.

It may sound odd, but an assembly of the Knights of Labor in New York has disbanded in order that its members may go to work.—Norristown Herald.

Doctors guilty of malpractice should be put in the pill-ory, and dishonest speculators set in the stocks.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

An eminent jurist of this city is authority for saying the decree that evicted Adam from the Eden plantation was an Apple-ate decision by the highest court.—Picayune.

A newly-married lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write. "O, you should just see some of his love letters." "Yes, I know," was the freezing reply; "I've got a bushel of 'em in my trunks."—The Judge.

New cook (to mistress of the house)—Shure, mum, it's three avenins in the wake I musht have till meself. Mistress (in dismay)—Three evenings! Why, Bridget, the Irish lady with whom we boarded last only took two.—New York Sun.

"I say, old man, you know Miss Greene very well. Does she keep Lent?" "Keep it? Why, my dear fellow, she's a most notorious gossip. She never keeps anything; she gives everything away."—Harper's Bazar.

A Scotch Presbyterian minister, who married a couple of his rustic parishioners felt exceedingly disconcerted on his asking the bridegroom if he were willing to take the woman for his wife by his scratching his head and saying: "Ay, I'm wullin' but I'd rather hae her sister."—Brooklyn Union.

Omaha man—"Why under heaven don't you get rid of the deadly car-stove?" New York railroader—"We would be bankrupt if we did?" "Great Watts! how do you make that out?" "Under the state law if a man loses a leg we may have to pay $50,000, but if we can burn him up it only costs $5000."—Omaha World.

"Did you see that woman in Buchanan's pew this morning with all her mind centered on her new bonnet?" asked the deacon. "No, dear," replied his wife sweetly, "I was too much taken up admiring the man in Sheliah's pew, with his whole soul fixed on his new gloves." Then the deacon tried to talk about the sermon.—Burdette.

"John, where are you going?" asked Mrs. Brown, as he was preparing to go out between the acts. "Oh, I'm tired of looking at the backs of tall hats. I'm going out to look at a horse-car for a change of scene." "Well," replied Mrs. B. severely, "I guess there'll be more pony than horse-car in what you're going to see."—New York Sun.

"Why do people wish to be rich?" asked the *Quiver*. So that they will not have to pay for anything, dear *Quiver*. Rideth ever the poor man on a pass? Or doth the manager ever send a tramp an order for a proscenium box? Did ever tailor credit penniless man? Hath the laborer any chance of a free bid to a municipal banquet? Who gets heaps of things for nothing? The man most abundantly able to pay for everything. Why shouldn't people wish to be rich?—Burdette.

The Descent of Man.

From the Boston Record.

"A few years ago," says Mrs. A, "I had a servant who hated men. She was a spinster, about 40 years of age, and she seemed to cherish a settled aversion to the brothers of the human family. One day she asked for my library ticket to go to our village library for a book to read. I recommended two or three books which I thought she would find within her capacity, but she found that they were all out and she chose a book for herself. It was 'Darwin's Descent of Man.' 'Why did you pick out this book, Biddy?' I asked her in surprise. 'Sure ma'am,' she replied, 'it says it's about a daycent man, and if there's one daycent man top of ground I thought I'd like to be readin' about him; but it ain't about any man at all, ma'am; it's all about monkeys, sure.'"

Governor Hill's Blunder.

New York Times.

"The day of convenient democratic blundering has passed," said Governor Hill on Tuesday evening, in his long, careful, labored speech in behalf of the Hill view of democracy. It would be difficult to think of a bigger blunder than Governor Hill made. Either Mayor Hewitt's statement was true or untrue; either "men high in office or high in the councils of the party have" or have not "been pandering to the labor vote." If the statement be not true, the reading of it could not affect Mr. Hill. Of course, every one knows that Mayor Hewitt's statement was perfectly true, and that it applied to the governor.

All persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Colic and all kinds of indigestion will find immediate relief and sure cure by using Angostura Bitters. The only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

A RURAL VIEW.

The City Corporations want to Perpetuate the License System.

HILLSBORO, March 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN of February 25, under the caption, "A Serious Question," you say that the liquor traffic can not be stopped in Portland, Astoria, The Dalles, Pendleton, Baker City, Salem, Albany, Roseburg and other places where liquors are largely in demand, but you admit that in the rural communities where but little liquors are sold, that the authorities by the aid of a prohibitory law, probably would close up the saloon or drive it into concealment.

Very good. The rural communities gladly accept the conditions. We will take care of ourselves and let the cities take care of themselves. And if, as you assert, the saloons can not be driven out of the larger towns, is not that a warning to begin in time? And what better time could we choose than now, while our towns are small and the whisky influence weak? If we stop or prevent the introduction of the saloon, that will settle the business. We can't afford to wait for the cities to expel the liquor traffic, for they grow by what they feed on, and we might wait until the leopard should change its spots, or until a new race of men should be evolved from the first teetotaler, the cold water protozoon.

CITY DICTATION.

The cities and larger towns wish to dictate what the whisky policy of the state shall be, and wish to bind their policy upon the rural communities. Several of the cities have asked for the right of prohibiting, suppressing or regulating the liquor traffic, which the people have granted, and now when the people ask the right to prohibit, the cities have the gall to object. Like all monopolies, they want exclusive privileges, and are jealous because the people ask to exercise a right which the towns have received from the people. The ground of this objection to prohibition in the state, on the part of the cities, that they don't want to destroy the saloon, but desire to use the exclusive right to prohibit, is a menace to force more money out of the city saloons. They don't wish to use the right as a moral agency to suppress, but as a mercenary means to tax an immoral and mercenary traffic. This is the real ground of their objection to a general prohibitory law, and the rural communities desire to brand them with it. And it comes with bad grace from the cities, which have been given superior powers and rights in becoming corporations through the grace of the country, that they should deny to the country a right to abolish the rum traffic, because they either lack the moral courage to suppress it or because they want it and the money they can make out of it. The country has given the cities the aforesaid special and superior powers and rights for their protection, and to enable them to suppress, or at least, control the evils usually growing out of dense and largely populated foreign populations, but the cities have failed to do it, and now the rural communities ask for a prohibitory amendment for the equal protection of both city and country, to suppress the evils that the cities have bred. The tramp, the professional thief and the harlot, the natural congeners and allies of the rumseller, swarm from the crowded cities into the country and make every cross-road's whisky shop a rendezvous in which to concoct and concert their nefarious designs upon the peace-loving, home-making people. Our homes are scattered, our wives and children must travel unfrequented roads through woods and fields to church, to the store, to school, and we have no police system, and the saloon is a standing menace to their safety. Drunkenness, disorder, profanity, obscene language, insult, attendant on the saloon, punishable without writ and on short notice in the city, are not punishable in the country, except in incorporated towns and villages; and if by chance a violator of law is arrested for a misdemeanor he escapes through some loophole in the prosecution or, with a slight fine to save the expense of making him serve a term in jail. And our country justices' courts are unequal to the work of meting out justice, owing to the demands of their own business on their time, to the intricacies of our laws and the adroitness of the average attorney, whereas, in the cities magistrates, trained to the law and devoting their whole time to it, dispose of such cases rapidly and unerringly.

OBLIGATIONS TO LICENSE.

You say: "To the taxpayers of the state this (liquor) tax question is no small matter."

To the cities "this tax" is a big matter, no doubt—they want the saloon and they want the tax; but to those who believe, and the woods is full of them, that the liquor traffic is immoral, the tax is blood money, and they refuse it as they would a tax on prostitution. Let it be granted, as you assert, that license is a restraint on the traffic, yet if the traffic is a great moral atrocity, to make money out of it in the form of a tax is dishonorable and immoral. Is not this a logical conclusion?

THE CITY SYSTEM.

License is the whisky policy of our cities, and was imported from Europe where the licensed dram-shop is so firmly engrafted upon the nations that have adopted it that the saloon has become one of the public institutions of the country; has become to be recognized as the concomitant necessity of all refined and progressive civilizations. It is a system adapted to the perpetuation of the saloon, as it makes the business more stable, profitable and respectable. Practically it renders the liquor traffic a monopoly, consequently more powerful for evil and more difficult to control. It is an alien on our soil—a secret organized political conspiracy, hostile to republican institutions—and comes from the region of military despotisms where big armies are required to quell the proletarian riots that it produces, and where an extensive and perfect police system keeps in surveillance and guarantines the pestilences that it breeds, and where big taxes are levied to pay the army and police for keeping it in subjection, and for the jails, prisons and pauper-houses, hospitals and insane asylums, that it makes necessary, and support for the inmates of these institutions.

A HUMBUG AND A FRAUD.

The rural communities have learned by experience that remonstrance to license in the precincts under state law is a humbug and a fraud. Every contest costs us from $50 to $100, besides the time wasted and the bad feeling engendered in the neighborhood. And what is the use of remonstrating when the petitioner, if defeated, can renew his application the next month.

The saloon is a business adapted to the morals and politics of the city, and the county asks the privilege of driving it out of our presence, where it is a standing reproach of our weakness and immorality to our children, a blight on our prosperity, a menace to our social order, security of person and property.

But the saloon has of late years added a new and more dangerous feature—it has become a

POLITICAL ENGINE.

The licensed system has enlarged the influence of the liquor traffic, making it more stable, profitable and respectable, and enabling it, by use of money and saloon support, to combine with corrupt political rings throughout the land to control the politics of the country. The notorious Harrison ring of Chicago is an instance. Every state has its Liquor Dealers' association, which is a secret political and business organization. Portland being the headquarters of such an association in this state, and the saloons in every county send delegates to the city to adopt a plan of campaign before political conventions are held by the people. And it is notorious that the whisky ring in this state has had representatives at our state capitol for several sessions past to secure the defeat of temperance legislation, and bills that have passed have been tampered with in the whisky interest, and the people defeated through bribery and fraud. The saloons in each county form the nucleus of a political ring which has its instructions from the State Liquor Dealers' association, and which controls, more or less, the conventions in their nominations, and often affects the results of elections. In every town election whisky takes a hand, and our town boards are generally elected, partly or wholly, in the interest of the saloons, in which they have the support of the lawyers, police, civil officers and lessors of buildings for immoral purposes; for a large part of the income of these classes comes from the saloons.

A THIRD PARTY.

And not content within the circumscribed state lines, the liquor traffic enters the national area and intrenches itself in the seats of the government—of corporations—at Washington. Through the aid of the two old political parties the rumsellers have secured storage in the government warehouses and protection for their whisky, where it may stay securely and grow mellower and richer with age, and be free from the tax-gatherer until the owner can sell it. The whisky dealers and their natural allies have formed a third party, not the prohibitionists, but they are wisely fighting behind the fortifications of the two big—not great—parties, called democratic and republican, which they use and prostitute to their nefarious purposes.

The whisky traffic has thrown down the gauntlet, and shall it not be taken up? Secure in the assistance of the two old parties, the saloons have entered the field of political warfare, and the friends of temperance and the homes are rousing to arms; and which side are you high-license people going to take in the contest? The home against the saloon is the momentous issue, and God give us the victory!

H. B. LUCE.

Deference Exacted by the Queen.

New York World.

Her Majesty Victoria is very careful that her numerous family shall not not forget, even in the intercourse of everyday life, the "deference" due to her. Recently an American lady, sightseeing at Windsor, saw the queen seated in her carriage, which was drawn up before the entrance to the private apartment. Her majesty was about to start for her daily drive, when out of the castle rushed the Duke of Edinburgh and, stepping up to the carriage, began to speak to the queen. Victoria, with a look of displeasure, interrupted him and made a slight gesture to the duke's hat, which was still on his head. H. R. H. looked confused, quickly uncovered, and made a low bow. He finished his conversation with his royal mamma with his hat in his hand. It was a reaction from the state life of Windsor, probably, that caused Prince George of Wales to say to his brother on one occasion: "Come, Eddie, get down your fiddle and play 'God Bless Your Old Grandmother.'"

"Coffee Coolers."

Louisville Courier-Journal Interview.

"Gen. Bragg, what is a coffee cooler, as referred to in your speech yesterday?" "If you get Forbes's picture of the war you will see a picture of the regiments as they move into action. On the side of the road, under a cedar copse, there are three soldiers squatting down, holding their coffee in cups, cooling it. And there they remain until after the battle, and then rejoin their regiments. These fellows were features in every regiment, and I was surprised at the faithfulness of Forbes's delineation of these skulkers."

Favoritism

Is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

MEETING NOTICES.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—There will be a regular meeting this (Monday) evening at Masonic hall. Work in the E. A. degree. All Master Masons cordially invited to attend.
S. B. RIGGEN, Sec'y.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Members will meet at the I. O. O. F. temple to-day at 1 o'clock sharp to attend the funeral of our late brother, Hugh Gemmell. Members of other lodges are invited to attend. By order of the N. G.
H. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

M. HERO & CO., Grocers,
Removed to Second and Salmon Streets.

H. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers,
LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

FURNITURE AND BEDROOM SETS FOR SALE. Apply at 111 Pine st. 1t

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison st.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., 46 Morrison st., near Second. King of all machines. 1t

FOR CANDIES FINE, TO STONE'S YOU GO.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK; free fare. KINCAID & CO., 103 First st. 6m29

NERVOUS DISEASES A SPECIALTY. DR. FORDEN, Room 3, 1st National Bank.

JUST STOP AND CONSIDER THAT FOR 25c a day you can carry a $3000 Accident Ticket, 48 Stark st. 28f

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework. Apply at 67 Columbia st., between Third and Fourth. 1t

CONSULTATION FREE—DOCTOR FORDEN treats all chronic diseases, rooms 8 and 9, First National Bank, Portland. 1mtf

$1000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS on city real estate. Apply to BUDD & WITHERELL, 84 First st. 7m3

FOR DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND bladder, consult Dr. FORDEN, Rooms 8 and 9, First National Bank. Analysis of urine.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as bookkeeper or assistant or in any other position. Address A. M., care Oregonian. 7m7

WANTED—200 MEN TO WORK ON RAILroad. Parties will leave on March 7th and 11th, at 11 A. M. KINCAID & CO., 103 First st. 6m5

WANTED—A GIRL OF 14 OR 15 YEARS TO work in family of three. Apply at 529 J st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts. 6m5

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR WASHING AND ironing Monday and Tuesday of each week. Apply at 33 North Sixth st., between B and C. 7m2

FOR SALE—ON TIME OR FOR CASH SPAN of young horses; 1300 weight; also new wagon and harness. WM. KINCAID & CO., 103 First st. 4m3

WANTED—SOLICITORS—TWO FIRST-CLASS solicitors on an old [illegible] city or country work by applying to DONALD ROSS, 43 Stark st. 7m5

CLOCKS CAREFULLY REPAIRED AT REASONABLE rates; sent for and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. J. C. HENRICHSEN, 149 First street. 7m1

WANTED—A GIRL FOR DOWN-STAIRS WORK and cooking; good wages to an experienced person. Apply at 121 Ninth st., corner Clay, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. 7m1f

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS; GOOD neighborhood, low rent; furniture for sale at a bargain; owner desires to [illegible]. Address P., Room 9, Front and D streets. 1t

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN FROM 40 TO 50 years of age to keep [illegible] in the country; also a good girl [illegible]. Apply to BUDD & WITHERELL, 84 First st. 7m3

BUCODA COAL $8 per Ton, Delivered to any part of the city. 2mtf UNION FUEL CO., [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—$5 SAMPLE SASH HOLD er free for stamp; [illegible] kind ever invented; beats [illegible] $10 a day. BROHARD & CO., Clarksburg, W. Va.

RUPTURE CURED—NO SURGERY: guaranteed. Call on or address FORDEN & LUTHER, room 9, First National Bank Bld., Portland, Or.

WANTED—ABOUT MAY 1st—A FIRST-CLASS sawyer to take charge of a [illegible] mill; married men preferred; none but [illegible] hands and references need apply. Address [illegible], P. O. Box 4, Moscow, I. T.

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURGER and Roquefort Cheese; [illegible] Pickles, [illegible] Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. BAUM, 83 Morrison st.

$2700 WILL BUY A FINE, SIGHTLY lot, with [illegible] good barn and No. 1 cistern, [illegible] business property; [illegible] east frontage. Also [illegible] spring water, $1600; and [illegible] business property, $1250 [illegible] lots, good location, sightly, $1150. The above property is in [illegible] J. V. ALLEN, 6 Washington st.

A TRACT OF TEN ACRES IN THE SUBURBS of East Portland, commanding a beautiful view of Mt. Hood, the Willamette river and the city of Portland, surpassing [illegible] view, [illegible] city. The biggest point [illegible] Mt. Tabor property [illegible] There is no prettier tract [illegible] P. O. Box 465.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—WE, THE UNdersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of McKean & Campbell, in the carriage and wagon manufacturing business at the corner of Second and Main streets, where we will be pleased to see all our old patrons. All bills due W. C. McKean are to be paid to him, and all claims against him will be paid by himself. Portland, March 3, 1887. W. C. McKEAN, 7m3 J. P. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

TWO UNIMPROVED CORNER LOTS, TWENTY-first and F sts; two [illegible] Twenty-first; one lot on [illegible] street, facing east; two corner lots on Fifteenth and [illegible] 6m23 CROFT & DAVIS, 133 Fourth st.

AGENTS WANTED.

$20 a day can be made by selling $20

EHREMS' ACCOMPANIST.

Any person can play an Accompaniment to any tune. Ten minutes' instruction will make you a good accompanist. It fits any organ.

D. W. PRENTICE, Gen. Agent, Portland

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

In accordance with Section 2 of the Inter-state Commerce Law, all Special Rates and Arrangements now in force will be abrogated on March 31st, 1887.

B. CAMPBELL, G. F. A.

NEW GOODS!

In unlimited qualities, quantities, styles and prices. The Leaders in Low Prices.

OLDS & KING,
186 First St.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE!

Grand Complimentary benefit tendered to the popular Comedian,

HARRY BROWN,

By his many friends, in conjunction with

MISS HATTIE STARR

A GLORIOUS BILL;

Comedy, Farce, Burlesque, Olio,

Introducing many Favorites.

Tickets at McKercher & Thompson's. Reserved seats, 75c; General admission, 50c.

[illegible]

—ADDITIONAL—

New and Stylish

WOOLEN

Dress Materials

—IN—

Plain and Fancy

Latest Effects & Colorings

Colored Oriental Silks

AND

Shantings

FOR

Dress, Fancy Work and Window [illegible]

S. Lipman & Co.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN.

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 42 First st., [illegible]

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Merchandise, Horses, [illegible] days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

We will sell at our salesroom, [illegible]

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1887,

At 10 o'clock [illegible]

Parlor Suits, Easy Chairs, [illegible] Diningroom Furniture, [illegible] Pillows, Blankets, [illegible] Picture Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER—Office No. [illegible]

[illegible]

—OUT FOR—

Something New

THIS WEEK!

[illegible]

107 First St., Portland, Or.

Established 1857.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Windows,

Plate Glass and General

Building Supplies.

Estimates and Price Lists on application. [illegible]

Factory and Salesroom, [illegible]

Telephone No. 428.

Business College

2d & Yamhill Sts., A. P. Armstrong [illegible]

Private and class instruction, day and evening, [illegible] ages and both sexes, in Arithmetic, Correspondence, Bookkeeping, Business Forms, etc. Catalogue free. Pen work of all kinds [illegible]

ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible]

March 3, 1887. [illegible]

LITTLE HOMES.

10 ACRES [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the O. C. R. [illegible] 1887, for supplying the O. C. R. R. FERRY [illegible]

Proposals for Bridge.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED [illegible] Portland, Or., March [illegible], 1887.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF a candidate for School Clerk [illegible] the will of the voters at the coming election.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF a candidate for School Clerk [illegible] the will of the voters at the coming election.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.

I ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE [illegible] the will of the voters at the coming election.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF a candidate for School Clerk [illegible] election.

MILLINERY AT COST.

The Very Latest and Most Attractive [illegible]

103 First St.

HO! FOR [illegible]

THE STEAMER LAUNCH [illegible] Willamette [illegible]

DR. A. L. [illegible]
176 [illegible]

TO-DAY
—ADDITIONAL—
New and Stylish
WOOLEN
ress Materials,
—IN—
Plain and Fancy
atest Effects & Colorings,
Colored Oriental Silks
AND
Shantings
FOR
ess, Fancy Work and Window Drap

Lipman
Co.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
L. H. GILMAN, C. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
uctioneers and Commission Merchants
No. 12 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General
rchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular
s—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
OUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.
We will sell at our salesroom, No. 12 First st.,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1887,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
arlor Suits, Easy Chairs, Cupboards, iningroom Furniture, Bedroom Suits, [illegible] illows, Blankets, Center Tables, [illegible] icture Mirrors, Crockery, Glassware, [illegible] amps, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington St.

WATCH
—OUT FOR—
Something New
THIS WEEK!
NEW YORK JEWELRY
107 First St., Portland, Or.

Established 1857.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
ash, Doors, Blinds, Window and
Plate Glass and General
Building Supplies.
timates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.
Factory and Salesroom, Weidler's Mill.
Telephone No. 436.

Business College
3 & Yamhill Sts., A. P. Armstrong, Prin.
rivate and class instruction, day and evening
es and both sexes, in Arithmetic, Writing,
orrespondence, Book-keeping, Banking,
usiness Forms, etc. Catalogues on application.
Pen work of all kinds executed to order.

ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual School Election of District No. 1, Multnomah unty, Oregon, will be held on Monday, [illegible] 7. The polls will open at 2 o'clock P.M. and close 6 o'clock P.M. of said day.
he election is for the purpose of electing one director for the term of five years, and a Clerk for the term of one year.
The polling places are as follows:
First Ward, corner Third and A streets.
Second Ward—Corporation Shed, Fourth and [illegible]
Third Ward—Southeast corner First and [illegible]
T. T. STRUBLE, School Clerk.
March 3, 1887.

LITTLE HOMES.
0 ACRES WITH GOOD HOUSE, CISTERN, orchard, shrubbery and other improvements [illegible]
[illegible]
PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the O. & C. R. R. Co., Room No. 2, corner [illegible] and F sts., up to 5 o'clock P. M., [illegible] 1887, for supplying the
O. & C. R. R. FERRY BOAT,
ly, with Wood, from the first day of [illegible] the term of one year. Specifications may be seen upon application. W. T. BODLEY, Purchasing Agent.

Proposals for Bridge.
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the County Clerk of Multnomah county until March 9, 1887, for the construction of a bridge at [illegible] teen Mile Post on the Portland and [illegible] Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk of Multnomah County. The right to reject any bid is reserved. By order of the County Court. WM. CHURCH, JR., County Clerk.
Portland, Or., Feb. 18, 1887.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.
HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for School Clerk for District No. 1, subject to the will of the voters at the coming election.
A. H. MORGAN.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.
HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for School Clerk for District No. 1, subject to the will of the voters at the coming election.
A. WALDMAN.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.
ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE FOR the office of School Clerk, District No. 1, subject to the will of the voters at the coming election.
H. S. ALLEN.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.
HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for the office of School Clerk, District No. 1, subject to the will of the voters at the coming election.
FRED. L. DALY.

MILLINERY AT COST!
he Very Latest and Attractive Styles
MISS JORGENSEN.
103 First St. Portland

HO! FOR HUNTING.
THE STEAM LAUNCH MIKADO LEAVES Willamette Iron Works dock at 4 o'clock orning.

DR. A. I. NICKLIN
145 Washington st. Telephone No.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, March 6, 6:49 P. M.

Time	Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Direc of Wind	Veloc of Wind	Pr'cp	W'thr
4 A. M.	29.991	[illegible]	88	S	14	.61	Lt rn
12 M.	29.950	[illegible]	83	S	12	.27	Clody
7 P. M.	30.056	[illegible]	96	S	19	.17	Lt rn

Percentage of moisture in the air.
Maximum thermometer, 52.1; minimum, 44.0.
River at 11 A. M., 6.2 feet.

Place of Observation	Bar.	[illegible]	Ther.	Wind	Rain	Weather
Portland	30.0[illegible]	01	47	S	.17	Lt rn
Olympia	29.96	—02	47	SW	.03	Lt rn
Roseburg	30.22	—03	49	Calm	.06	Lt rn
Red Bluff	30.19	—07	58	[illegible]	.00	[illegible]
Sacramento	30.19	—07	58	[illegible]	.00	Clear
Spokane	[illegible]	—17	29	SW	.00	Cloudy
Walla Walla	[illegible]	00	50	SW	.30	Clody

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Medford to arrive to-day on the O. & C. R. R.: Nellie Boyd dramatic troupe of fourteen.

REVIVAL SERVICES.

Inauguration of a Series of Religious Meetings Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon a series of special revival meetings under the auspices of several of the leading churches of Portland, was inaugurated at the New Market theater. The weather was anything but inviting, and no special pains had been taken to advertise the meeting; yet the theater was filled in every part by a very attentive audience. This gave much encouragement to those who had undertaken the work, and promised well for the success of future meetings. Led by Mr. Wm. Wadhams, the audience joined in singing "What a Friend we have in Jesus," after which Rev. T. E. Clapp, pastor of the First Congregational church offered a short prayer. The audience sang "Hold the Fort," and the Y. M. C. A. chorus sang an anthem. Rev. Warren H. Landor, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church, then read a scriptural lesson—Deuteronomy viii: 11-20, and closed with a prayer.

Mr. Clapp was the first speaker. He expressed gratification over the very large attendance. The motive which called them together, he said, was to take counsel as to what was the best interest of the city. They did not meet in the interest of any church or other religious organization, but gathered as citizens. People often consulted each other in business and in educational matters, and it was but natural that they should consult on the important question of Christianity. He had no fear of Christianity dying in any American city. The doctrine of Christianity found rich soil in America and would live forever. However, Christians might grow careless and this was to be avoided. The series of revival meetings was intended to put new life into the work.

Mr. E. C. Frost, the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, spoke particularly to young men, reminding them of their duty in the coming six weeks' campaign against the works of wickedness.

Mrs. Stillwell, captain in the Salvation Army, next addressed the meeting. Her voice, her manner and her evident earnestness fit her well for appealing to the emotions of a crowd, and her talk seemed to have a marked effect.

Rev. E. W. Caswell was the last speaker. He dwelt upon and illustrated well the fact that sin cuts a person loose from all associations which are of benefit to him.

Following is the programme for this week at Calvary church:

Monday evening, March 7—Rev. H. K. Hines.
Tuesday evening—Rev. Dr. G. H. Atkinson.
Wednesday evening—Rev. Thomas Boyd.
Thursday evening—Rev. Warren H. Langdon.
Friday evening—Rev. E. W. Caswell.

BONE-EATING BOVINES.

EUGENE CITY, March 4.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

The following facts on a topic somewhat related to the "antler" question may not be wholly devoid of interest to readers of The Oregonian:

In a letter from the late Lindsay Carson, Esq., of Lampasas, Texas, the younger brother of Kit Carson, I find the following: "A great many cattle die on the prairies of Texas, so that one would naturally suppose that the ground would be literally white with their bones, but such is not the case; comparatively few bones are to be seen. What becomes of them, do you ask? Strange and unreasonable as it may appear, the answer is—the live cattle eat them up. Just as soon as the flesh has decayed from the bones the cattle begin to eat them. A cow will pick up a bone in her mouth and chew on it until she gets tired, and when she drops it another cow takes it up and chews it awhile, and so the business is continued until the bone is finally whittled down small enough to be swallowed by a cow. And it is not an uncommon occurrence for a cow to be choked to death by attempting to swallow too large a piece."

This is not a "fish" story. Mr. Carson was as truthful a man as can be found in Texas. I vouch for the facts as given in his letter. He was unable to account for this strange procedure on the part of the living cattle. He said "the cattle seem to be perfectly frantic or crazy for the bones, and eat them voraciously." He further stated: "It can not be for the want of salt or sulphur, because they are well supplied with these by their owners." E. P. H.

BRIEF MENTION.

A host of new faces and an entire change of programme at the Tivoli.

The annual school meeting of district No. 1 will be held to-night at the court house.

A large number of immigrants arrived here yesterday by the Pacific express, more than have come in on any one train for two years past. The prospects are good for a very large immigration to this section this year.

The Portland Ministerial association will meet at 10:30 this morning in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, corner of First and Salmon streets. Rev. R. B. Dilworth will present a paper, subject, "Present Status of the Labor Question from a Christian Standpoint."

King Henderson, at one time foreman of a printing office in this city, but who disappeared from mortal view some time since, has been heard from. The Prineville *Review* of February 26 says: "King Henderson, a former disciple of the mystic art, a government surveyor of yore, and at present a prosperous sheepraiser of Silver lake, spent the week in town. While here he held down a case in our office for several hours, raised a row with the devil and otherwise made himself agreeable."

The Secret of Life.

SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP, is the remedy for the cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the land endorsing SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP in the highest terms. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we recommend it as the best remedy for above diseases.

Go to C. F. Pearson about your kalsomining and papering. 74 Oak street.

Catarrh, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research has proved this fact, and it is now made easy to cure this curse of our country in one or two simple applications made by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular describing this new treatment to A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King st., Toronto, Canada, and Melville House S. F.

For Coughs and Colds

Try our "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

Go to C. F. Pearson for your painting. 74 Oak street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Woven Wire spring beds, [illegible] street. Trade supplied. George M. Parker, 151 [illegible]

The Rev. T. Alonzo Jones, of Salem, pronounces Beck's Sure Cure for Catarrh most charming in its effects.

Success produces Imitations. Genuine Pond's Extract is sold only in Bottles, with landscape view on buff wrapper.

Go To Garrison's Sewing Machine Office, 167 Third st., Portland, for all kinds of Machine Needles, Attachments, Oil and Parts. Repairing a specialty.

If you want the best Sewing Machine in the world, go to Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third st., Portland and examine the Domestic and Household. They lead. All others follow.

THE VIENNA,
Washington street, leads all for Lunches and Oysters.

Marx & Jorgensen,
Wine and Liquor Dealers, Bottlers for Jos. Schlitz Milwaukee and H. Weinhard Lager Beer,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LIME PRODUCTION.—The people of Seattle are beginning to see the necessity of taking some steps to protect themselves against the monopoly in lime, as will be seen by the following from a Seattle exchange: "The Seattle people should look to the lime business, or possibly they may be unable to purchase San Juan lime this summer. The Santa Cruz company bought the McCurdy works, but are unable to work them, through difficulties with another lime company, which holds a three-year lease. The Roche Harbor works were bought by Mr. McMillan's company, who intend shipping to Portland and San Francisco. Rumor says that there is a chance for trouble over these works with the Santa Cruz company. Ledges have been filed on lately by different parties. Port Langdon is shut down and requires capital to reopen, as connection must be made with the new ledge. Eureka has been running for some time. Seattle capital has a good opportunity just now to find a good ledge or rejuvenate one of the old works, and so to have their lime business in their own hands." The establishment of lime kilns here has already been the means of saving builders here thousands of dollars, and has furnished employment to a considerable number of people. The industry is one which will increase with the growth of the city, and will be a continual benefit to the community.

AN INTRUDER FIRED.—Complaints have been made to Mr. Oxer, librarian of the Portland library, of late that a number of persons not members of the association, were using the rooms and monopolizing papers, chess tables, etc., to the exclusion of people who were members. One young man in particular was named as very regular in his attendance evenings, and Mr. Oxer accordingly instructed his assistant to inform this person that if he wished to enjoy the privileges of the rooms he must pay dues the same as other people. The assistant delivered the message as he was told, politely, and drew upon himself a storm of wrath from the interloper, who demanded to know by what right any one dared to send or deliver such a message to him. His righteous indignation fairly carried him away, and he even went so far as to go into the library room where the assistant, who by the way is a boy, was attending to his duties, and tell him that if he had him out doors he would kick him all over the street. The young man who made such an ass of himself is probably heartily ashamed of himself, and would probably dislike to see his name in print in connection with such a disgraceful affair. He is not an old resident of this city, and is evidently a fresh Cake.

THE EVENING GROSS-BEAK.—When the press of the state generally takes up the discussion of a subject there is bound to be some light shed upon it, even if it comes out of an encyclopædia. Mr. Matteson stated a few days since that the evening gross-beak was not known in this state ten years ago. The Astoria *Transcript* says that an edition of Appleton's Encyclopædia, written more than ten years ago gives the following concerning the habitat of that bird: "It is found in the northwest, as far east as Sault Ste., Marie, on the Pacific coast, especially about the Columbia river; from its abundance in northern maple groves the Indians call it sugar bird." The Silverton *Appeal* man says the gross-beak went north two weeks ago. But a large flock was seen here last week, the only flock seen here this spring so far as heard from. It is to be hoped that they have not gone back on us, as that other pretty and favorite bird, the smelt, has.

INGENUITY IN HIDING OPIUM.—Parties engaged in smuggling in opium from Victoria appear to have exhausted about all the ordinary expedients for concealing the drug. The latest discovered by customs officers on the Sound was attached to a carpenter's tool chest captured by Inspector Gardner. Around the edge of the top and bottom of the chest were heavy wooden strips that seemed to lend it an additional appearance of solidity and nothing more. In probing around near the top a hole, recently filled wity putty, was found, and further search disclosed a screw. Continuing the search along that line, the inspectors found many screws which held firmly these wide bands of what were supposed to be solid wood, but what in reality proved to be hollowed boxes filled with tightly wedged cans of opium. The ingenious boxing around the bottom of the chest contained twenty-eight pounds and that around the top fourteen pounds of opium, which had cost in Victoria something over $10 per pound.

THE NARROW GAUGE.—The temporary change of time on the narrow gauge, says the Silverton *Appeal*, will enable Receiver Scott to have engines and track put in condition for mail service, which will be put on March 29. New offices will be established along the road, and the convenience thus inaugurated will prove of great value to the narrow gauge folks. Everybody is wishing the narrow gauge success, for already the ruthless hand of competition is felt, but with a line by boat to Salem they are getting their share of Salem business by making a through rate on grain to Portland and taking it to Salem for milling; and from the Portland end they compete for Oregon City business by boat. This, together with the advent of a Sunday train for Salem and the bright (heretofore dark) prospect of a railway bridge at Ray's Landing across the Willamette, will surely show that there is indeed something in the narrow gauge.

A DISHONEST BANK CASHIER.—N. B. Harris, who for the past year has been cashier of the Summerville bank, was arrested last week on a charge of embezzling funds of the institution, says the La Grande *Gazette*. Harris was preparing to leave ostensibly on a business trip for the bank but with the real intention of skipping. His irregular transactions were first discovered by Frank Collins, a clerk in the bank, but the books had been kept in such a manner as to make everything appear straight. The exact amount of the embezzlement is not known but will probably reach in the neighborhood of $4000. As soon as Harris was arrested he confessed his guilt and made restitution to the amount of his property in Summerville, valued at about $2000. He was taken to jail, and his case will probably be decided upon by the close of the present week.

DEATH OF A BEAR.—The lighthouse tender Manzanita's pet bear is *mimaloose*, and gets the following "sendoff" in the *Astorian*: It was with tears in his eyes and a voice suffused with emotion that a prominent member of the Manzanita's force yesterday announced the death of Sally, the little bear that with her antics and droll display of ursine fun had so often beguiled the leisure of the Manzanita's crew. Poor Sally died of indigestion as the clock struck 1 yestreen. Her playmate, a highbred King Charles spaniel, keenly feels the loss. Yesterday afternoon he was standing on his hind legs and wiping the tears out of his eyes with his forepaws in remembrance of the happy hours when he capered lightly on the deck, and poor Sally climbed in glee the ratlines and stood on her head in the rigging.

W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Additon, of Corvallis, W. C. T. U. state superintendent of the department of capital and labor, will be in attendance at the regular weekly session of the union at W. C. T. U. hall this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at which time and place a very interesting meeting will be held. Everybody is invited. Mrs. Additon would also be pleased to confer with prominent members of the Knights of Labor with reference to her special work, and secure their coöperation in the same.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.—The Irish National League held a large and enthusiastic meeting yesterday at the A. O. H. hall. This is the second meeting of the reorganized branch and several new members were enrolled, making a membership of about sixty. At the next regular meeting a question will be given for debate, and the society would be glad to see a large attendance, and will try to make their gatherings instructive as well as entertaining.

RICH ORE SPECIMEN.—Mr. E. A. Thorp, vice-president of the Ellensburg, W. T., Mining, Milling and Smelting company, was in the city last week with specimens from the copper lode. One of the specimens was assayed by J. H. Fisk and showed $1821 50 to the ton. The lead is twenty feet wide, surrounded by solid granite walls, black granite overhead and gray granite below. Mr. Thorp confidently expects good results during the coming season.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Last night the Unitarian Sunday school held services commemorating the nineteenth anniversary of its organization. There was an historical address by Mrs. Dr. Hunt, a variety of entertaining songs and recitations by the children of the school and charming exercises by kindergarten scholars under the direction of Mrs. Dunlap.

SHIP'S OFFICERS ARRESTED.—Yesterday Constable C. C. Mead arrested John Ericson, first mate, and Daniel Flynn, second mate of the British ship North Riding, for assault and battery on two seamen aboard the vessel. Each was held in $50 bail for his appearance at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The master of the vessel went bail and the men were released.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Deady will deliver an opinion in this court this morning in the two cases of the U. S. vs. Ordway & Weidler on the demurrer to the defenses of the defendants; and will announce a decision in the cases of the New England Mortgage Security Co. vs. Whitney, Zan vs. Feldman, and ex-parte Harriet Schofield.

ADVERTISES HIMSELF.—The following notice appears in a Corvallis paper, signed by A. Stinit: "I hereby notify all persons within this state that they shall not give nor sell me any intoxicating drink whatever, under any consideration. If they do I shall prosecute them to the full extent of the law." From the comments of the country press it appears that Stinit is well known to saloon-keepers, and there is no danger of his being given any liquor or trusted for any. He is too well known.

DELEGATE ELECTED.—Multnomah Typographical union No. 58 yesterday held an election for a delegate to attend the meeting of the International Typographical union which will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., in June next. There were 105 votes cast of which W. W. Copeland received 59, C. I. Beeman 45 and one was blank. Mr. Copeland was declared duly elected and the union appropriated the sum of $200 to defray the expenses of his journey.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—Judge R. A. Jones, the newly appointed chief justice of Washington territory, will leave for Seattle late this week, Thursday or Friday. Just when he will take the bench is undecided, and will depend upon the convenience of the retiring judge. Of course Judge Green will have some unfinished matters to dispose of, and Judge Jones will allow him to fix the date for his stepping down and out.

BUTTE CREEK FAIR.—The third annual fair of the Butte Creek Agricultural association will be held at their grounds near Marquamsville Clackamas county, Oregon, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29th, 30th and Oct. 1st, 1887. Although away back near the foothills Butte Creek is in a fine agricultural section and its yearly fairs are among the most successful and interesting of the local fairs of the state.

THE DRAW.—People continue to flock out on the completed portions of the Morrison street bridge and look down into the gap left for the draw, and wonder when it will be filled. Superintendent Campbell states that he expects the iron for the draw, which is coming over the Short Line, to arrive any day now, and after it arrives it will take about three weeks to put it together and set it swinging.

THE ESCAPED BURGLAR.

Proof that Charlie Ross was in Portland Saturday Night.

He was Rescued from the River—One Man Recognized him—A Story not Void of Mystery.

The local columns of yesterday's OREGONIAN contained the following item:

> About 11 o'clock last night a drunken sailor fell into the river at the foot of Oak street. The man seized a pile, and holding on fast called for help. Capt. Van Auken, of the Stark street ferry, went to him in a small boat and rescued him from his perilous position. The man had been in the water some fifteen minutes. His name was not learned.

The man was Charles H. Ross, the burglar, who escaped from the Multnomah county jail last Friday.

The fact was not known when he was rescued, else he would now be again behind bars. It is so common an occurrence for men to fall overboard and be rescued that no attention is ever paid to such small accidents, and usually they are scarcely worth publishing. There were certain mysterious circumstances with this man's getting into the river, which did not appear mysterious until it became known that the man was indeed Ross. Last night an OREGONIAN reporter was "put onto" the item by a friend, and upon investigating the matter learned the following facts:

HOW DID ROSS GET INTO THE RIVER?

Ross was picked up by Capt. Van Auken under the wharf at the foot of Oak street (one block below the Stark street ferry), about forty feet inside of the outer wharf line. In answer to Van Auken's question, Ross said he had been in the water about twenty minutes. This statement is corroborated by a young man who heard Ross shouting for aid about twenty minutes before he was rescued. Ross refused to tell Van Auken how he happened to fall into the river. Van Auken landed his boat at Ball's boat-house, and he and Ross started ashore. Just then a loud "hello!" came from the Oak-street wharf, and Ross exclaimed: "My God! my partner's in the water!" Van Auken hurried back and shouted, "Where are you?" to which the voice responded, "I'm all right. I'm on the dock."

Ross then walked up to the ferry slip and waited until his partner walked around the block from the foot of Oak street. Then both crossed on the ferry to the east side. This was shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday night. Van Auken helped Ross to wring the water from his coat.

SUSPICIOUS ACTIONS

About two hours afterward Ross and his partner were run down to the ferry slip on the east side by the night policeman and crossed back to this side. Ross's partner would not leave him for an instant. The "partner" was about as tall as Ross, somewhat slighter build, very dark eyes—they seemed black jet at night—dark moustache, and a large scar on his left cheek just forward of the ear. He appeared to be a "tough" and desperate man. Once or twice Ross tried to whisper something to Van Auken, but the "partner" interposed. Once when Van Auken had walked about ten feet away, Ross followed quickly and said, pointing to the "partner:" "That s—— b—— broke jail." Instantly the partner pounced upon Ross and reached menacingly for his hip pocket, saying between clenched teeth, "You s—— b——, I'll kill you!" They left the ferry and walked up Front street, and that is the last Van Auken saw of them.

ROSS RECOGNIZED

On the same trip of the ferry, George W. Baker who drives Logan's hack, came over. He recognized Ross, and is positive about it. He says that a third man came to him as the boat was crossing over, and offered him $1 to hand the trio (meaning himself, Ross and the partner) up town. He explained that he had captured an escaped prisoner and wanted to get him into a hack. Baker had a load, hence could not accept the offer. He saw Ross about four months ago and had no hesitancy in saying the man who crossed over at 1 o'clock Sunday morning was Ross.

Last night an OREGONIAN reporter handed Capt. Van Auken a wood-cut of Ross (a first-rate likeness, too,) and Van Auken recognized it without the least hesitation as the portrait of the man whom he rescued Saturday night. He had never seen Ross before, and of course did not know until last night that it was Ross.

What was Ross doing in the water and how did he get there? Certainly not by accident. The reasonable supposition is that he slid down a pile, most likely with the intention of stealing a boat from the Portland Rowing association's house which lies near to the Oak street wharf, or from Ball's boat house moored alongside and make their way down the river. Why did not the partner, standing on the wharf, immediately over Ross, try to save him? He had plenty of time to walk around the block to the ferry. He did not even call for aid for Ross. Both Ross and his partner had plenty of money when they were on the boat.

BAND OF HOPE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Band of Hope entertainment at Miller's hall, corner First and Mill streets, last night was highly interesting. The following programme was rendered:

Opening song	"One Day in Seven."
"I Gather Them In,"	Charlotte Richard
"What a Little Boy Can Do,"	O. Townsend
Song—"Brave and True"	By the Band
Solo	Abia Montag
Song—"Our Coming Army,"	By the Band
"The Spider's Den,"	Ethel Townsend
"The Price of a Glass,"	Supt. Miss L. Druck
Song—"Trusting in the Promises,"	By the Band
"Little Bessie,"	Little Drury

A very impressive and highly instructive address by William Bishop, who said he liked to talk to the young because they would remember it, some of them fifty or sixty years. All the hope of the nation is centered in bands of hope. He showed the path that leads through hoodlumism to criminality, drunkenness, the jail, penitentiary and sometimes to the gallows, and gave a vivid picture of the road through total abstinence from drink and tobacco, and diligent attention to parents and teachers to honorable manhood and womanhood.

Harrison B. Oatman, at 114 First Street Has a large line of real estate, which he will offer for sale at auction on the installment plan. One-fourth cash, balance on time, at a low rate of interest. His first sale will commence on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue from Saturday to Saturday, until the whole list is sold. Go and see the property during the week and attend the sale. He means business and will first offer you eighty acres of nice, level land, suitable for garden purposes when cleared, on the Base Line road, in ten acre tracts or more, and lots in Smith's addition to East Portland in quantities to suit you.

"KING SOLOMON'S MINES," by author of "She," by mail post paid for 25c, at Ed Dekum's, Wash. st.

Go to C. F. Pearson regarding your leaky tin roofs. 74 Oak street.

THE "POCKET VETO."

Governor Pennoyer Condemns the President's Action.

He Calls Cleveland the Representative of the "Capitalists of New York and New England"—The Railroad Commission Law.

The president's "pocket veto" of the river and harbor appropriation bill has been the chief topic of street talk during the past two days. Criticism both of the veto and its method is universal. The failure of the bill is a blow to our interests and a grievous disappointment to all.

In reply to a question as to his views of the president's action, Governor Pennoyer said last night:

I regret exceedingly the "pocket veto" which President Cleveland has seen fit to give to the river and harbor bill. With too large a surplus in the treasury he can be justified in no possible way in thus withholding aid for improvements which the commerce of the country imperatively demands. It is an unexpected blow to Oregon. We were in hopes of a fair appropriation for the improvement of the upper portage of the Columbia. We shall now have to wait another year before anything can be done there. Now I exceedingly regret that the last legislature did not carry out the suggestion I made that the state should take steps to build a portage railroad, in the event of any inaction by congress. It is just what the legislature ought to have done. If my suggestion had been followed we would have had partial relief inside of three years, even if congress never makes an appropriation for that much needed work. Now I want you to understand that in what I now say, I do not wish to enter any complaint against the last legislature. On the other hand, I believe that it favored the improvement of the upper portage of the Columbia as much as I did. It only had more faith in the federal government than I had. That is all. Cleveland, I am sorry to say, represents the capitalists of New York and New England, rather than the people of the whole country. Those localities have, since the very formation of the government, drawn heavily from the public treasury for the improvement of their rivers and harbors, and now that their works are completed, they object to any expenditure elsewhere, because it tends to open up rival ports of commerce. They object specially to work on the Mississippi or on the Pacific coast, and the president heeds their objections. He will find out some day that he has made a very great mistake. The country west of the eightieth meridian has some rights which the general government ought to respect, and which the people will compel it to respect.

Referring to the editorial in this morning's OREGONIAN on the railroad commission, the governor said that he liked its tone and that he fully comprehended the responsibility which devolved on him in selecting such commission. He said he had but one object and that was to select the very best material that could be selected, and that for that purpose he had received and was willing to receive suggestions and advice from both parties and from all sources. He expressed himself as having been in favor of a maximum rate law instead of a railroad commission and he expressed the belief that if the Biggs bill had been amended so that the articles specified in that bill, in carload lots, had been fixed at the figure fixed therein, while on all other articles not so specified, either in carload lots or parcels, no higher rates should be charged than was charged on the 1st of January last, the bill so amended would not have been unjust to the railroads and would have been a great relief to the people. "But now that we have the railroad commission," said the governor, "I hope that it may be effective in reducing some of the oppressive rates on freight which have heretofore been charged by some of the railroads in this state."

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

Following is a list of convictions and sentences for felony at the February term of the Third judicial district court of Washington territory:

John Bean, grand larceny, six months.
Isaac C. Frazier, burglary, three years.
Wm. McCarthy, attempt to rob, eighteen months.
John Donovan, robbery, five years.
James Fitzpatrick, robbery, six years.
Thomas O'Brien, robbery, seven years.
P. J. Hooley, robbery, one year.
Joseph Bulger, robbery, four years.
Edward Kelly, robbery, four years.
Edward Bently, burglary, two years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had she Children, gave them Castoria

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible]
Corner First and Morrison.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments by UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 165 First street.

SMOKERS READ AND HEED.
With every 25-cent purchase of Tansill's Genuine Punch Cigars, or of any other quality, you may guess at the number of seeds in our jar, and have your estimate recorded. For the twelve nearest guesses made before March 31 we will present twelve beautiful, valuable and useful gifts. See them! See them! No guesses on Sundays. Plummer & Byerley, Druggists and Chemists, 1st & Main

Before buying Spring Overcoats, Suits and Furnishing Goods, it will pay you to inspect the LATEST STYLES, as selected in New York by our Mr. Farrar, and soon to arrive.
A. Roberts
—THE—
Leading Clothier,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND HATTER.
135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS,
MATS, etc., etc.
Special Attention given to Country Orders.
First and Yamhill sts.........Portland, Or.

VITALIZED AIR!
NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS
Breathe it for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 and $15. Filling at eastern prices. Work warranted. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Washington street, near First.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. For sale by all druggists.

REV. WARREN H. LANDON INSTALLED.

Last night Calvary Presbyterian church was crowded to its utmost capacity, the occasion being the formal installation of the Reverend Warren H. Landon as pastor. Rev. D. O. Ghormley presided. The following programme of services was carried out:

Organ Voluntary, "Offertoire De Noel," Ralph W. Hoyt.
Invocation, Rev. Thos. Boyd.
Hymn.
Scripture reading, II Timothy, ii: 1-27, Rev. Donald Ross.
Offertory, Horn solo, "The Image of the Rose," C. O. Faltenius.
Sermon, Luke ix: 13, Rev. Thos. Boyd.
Hymn.
Constitutional Questions, Rev. D. O. Ghormley.
Charge to Pastor, Rev. W. S. Holt.
Charge to People, Rev. Donald Ross.
Installation Prayer, Rev. D. O. Ghormley.
Hymn.
Benediction by the Pastor, Rev. Warren H. Landon.

Mr. Boyd took for his text Luke ix: 13—"Give ye them to eat." His sermon was a splendid effort. The other addresses were appropriate and impressive, and the music was particularly fitting to the occasion. After the services a great many of the audience remained personally to greet the new pastor, who has already won his way to the hearts of his congregation.

Calvary church during the entire interim between the resignation of Rev. E. T. Lee and the installation of Mr. Landon kept up all its regular services with the single exception of one Sunday evening. It is now stronger than ever before.

Ladies.

For pure teas and coffees don't forget the Great Eastern Tea Company's stores, 223 First and 53 Washington street, where you can get exactly what you call for. New and handsome presents for each customer. Come and see us.

Good living, polite attention, and prices within the limits. You will find the combination at the New York.

SPRING OPENING
—AT—
OLDS & KING

Additional Novelties Rec'd
—FOR—
BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT:
ALL WOOL
BASKET CLOTHS,
ARMURE MATALASSE CHECKS,
OTTOMAN BRISSE,
FINE CAMEL'S HAIRS,
MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES,
IRON ALPACAS,
WIDE WALES,
LINE DIAGONALS,
DOUBLE WARP SERGES,
COUPURES,
CUT CASHMERES,
DRAP RUSSE,
EPINGLE BOUCLE CAMEL'S HAIR,
CRAPE CLOTHS,
MOHAIR STRIPE EFFECTS,
CASHMERES.
SILK AND WOOL
HENRIETTAS, DRAP D' ALMAS, ETC.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
Our lines are choice, all at attractive Low Prices.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.
40-inch All-Wool JERSEY CLOTHS in all New Shades and Black, 50c per yard.
42-inch All-Wool New Shades FLAKED SCOTCH HEATHERS, 75c per yard.

Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From. Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

OLDS & KING,
185 AND 187 FIRST ST.
(Bet. Yamhill and Taylor.)
Through to 184 to 196 Second, and 27 to 35 Taylor streets.

N. B. Received this week for Silk Depart'm't, the popular "Faille Francais," the most Fashionable and Reliable Silk in the market; all Late Shades and Black. We guarantee every yard sold to give satisfaction in wear.

CLOSING PRICES
—AT THE—
LEADING
Fancy Goods Store.

Dr. Warner's Health Corset	90c
Dr. Warner's Coraline Corset	80c
P. D. Corset, No. 97, any color	$3 45
Tricora Corset	85c
500 Bone Corset, imported	$1 35
200 Bone Corset, imported	$1 00
C. P. Corset, white, only	85c
The "Ida" Corset	35c

Reductions in Yarns.

First Quality German Knitting	25c
Second Quality German Knitting	20c
Zephyr, Worsted	5c per ounce
Imported Saxony	12½c hank
Shetland Wool	16⅔c hank
Shetland Floss	16⅔c hank
Fairy Zephyr	16⅔c hank
$1 50 Gowns, reduced to	75c
$1 25 Chemise, reduced to	65c
About 20 doz. Drawers and Aprons	25c

Mail Orders filled with Promptness.

[illegible] & Co.
55, 57 Washington St.,
Corner of Third. (P. O. BOX 300.)

DEL MONTE MILLING COMPANY'S
PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,
PATENT ROLLER MEALS,
PATENT ROLLER GERM MEAL,
SELF-RISING FAMILY FLOUR,
SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
SELF-RISING MEALS,
PEARLED SPLIT PEAS, HOMINY AND BARLEY,
" CRACKED WHEAT (NEW PROCESS)
THESE GOODS ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, put up in attractive form for the retail trade. They sell readily, and are guaranteed to be superior to anything in the market. Send orders to the sole agency
O. P. TOMPKINS.
107 First St. Portland, Or.

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST, EAST [illegible]

FACTS & FIGURES.

Portland to be the Actual Terminus of Three Transcontinental Railways.

A Position Occupied by No Other City on the Pacific Coast.

Over Five Million Dollars to be Expended in Improvements in Portland and Vicinity During the Current Year.

THE O. R. & N. LEASE HAS BEEN LEGALIZED by an act of the Oregon Legislature, and it is now an indisputable fact that Portland is to be the competing point and actual terminus of the three great transcontinental railway lines—the Union, Northern and Southern Pacific. This means increased business, increased wealth, increased population, and a rapid rise in city and suburban property, of which we have over 800 pieces, which we are offering at prices that will enable everyone to secure a home before the boom. In addition to our list of residence properties, we have a number of choice pieces of business property in Portland, East Portland, Albina and Salem, to which the attention of Eastern investors is called. If you want to secure a home and an independence at the same time through an investment in real estate, don't wait until Portland assumes the proportions of Kansas City, which it will in the course of five years, but make it at once, and thereby secure the benefit of the rise.

Below will be found a partial list of our property, the ownership of which is sure to enrich the lucky purchaser:

TO LEASE—12 ACRES GOOD GARDEN lands in city limits, all under fence, and contains two small dwellings, barn, etc.; will be leased for a term of 4 years at a low figure.

$1100—CHOICE LOT, 50x100 ON MEADE ST. ½ block from street cars; terms, half cash, balance on time at ten per cent.

$5000—FULL BLOCK IN EAST PORTLAND three blocks from the river, on street approaching the Morrison street bridge.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS. 21 acres good garden land six miles from Portland, on Canyon road; 16 in cultivation; young orchard, good house, barn, water, etc., suitable for dairy or chicken ranch; terms $12 per mo.

$1800—GOOD INSIDE LOT ON NORTH Fourteenth st., in good locality; street and sidewalk improved; terms, half cash, balance in one or two years at ten per cent.

$2600 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL CORner lot facing the east on North Thirteenth street, in a block containing but two other houses which cost upwards of $3000 each; nice high location and splendid view.

$4200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT ON Eighth st., in a bon ton neighborhood, containing a story-and-half hard-finished dwelling, with patent closets, sewer connections, etc. Terms: $1500 down, balance on time, at the option of purchaser. This property is located in a block that contains six dwellings, costing upwards of $2500 each.

$2100—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON C ST.; centrally located; lot 30x75; street and sidewalk improved; sewer connections, etc.; rents for $20; terms, one-half down, balance on time at 8 per cent.

$6500—LOT ON SEVENTH ST., 70x75, CONtaining two new modern-design seven-room cottages, with gas, water, etc.; houses rent for $35 each; dwellings cost $2900; also ground room for one more; this offer will pay 9 per cent., with a good prospect of the property doubling in value within one year.

$8100—CHOICE LOT ON WEST PARK st., containing two handsome two-story bay-window houses, renting for $30 each.

$13,000—CHOICE LOT, 25x100; CONtaining good two story brick on Front st.; rent equivalent to 8 per cent on above sum, and property is sure to double in value within one year.

$1200—FIVE ACRES GOOD LEVEL GARden land, three miles from Stark street ferry on Base Line road; terms, one-half cash, balance by June 1, 1888.

$20—[illegible] LOTS IN HOLLIDAY'S ADDITION to Yaquina City, one-half mile from Oregon Pacific railroad wharf, will be sold for $20 each; title perfect.

$800—TWO LOTS, 50x100 EACH, IN MARquam's addition, with New Five-Room House, Barn, etc.; all fenced; beautified and planted with a variety of fruit trees; splendid view, and only ten minutes' walk from street cars.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE FARMS IN Washington and Marion counties, ranging in price from $500 to $5000.

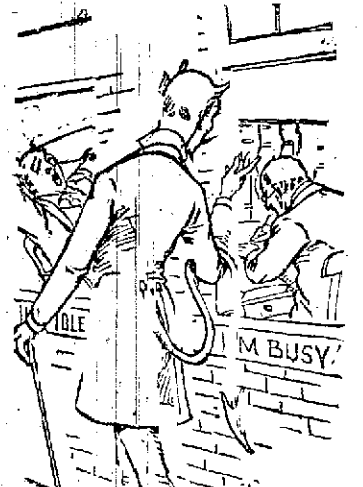
A FEW CHOICE LOTS IN A DESIRABLE LOcality on Twenty-first street.

$1200 FARM OF 200 ACRES IN MARION county, 14 miles from Silverton, and 20 miles from Salem, in a good grain-growing section, 15 acres in cultivation, good log house, barn, orchard, etc.; one mile from public school and 3½ miles from postoffice; terms, one-half cash, balance on time; this is a good chance to secure a cheap home in an established community for less money than it would cost to pre-empt or homestead in a wilderness.

For particulars, call on or address

HENNELLY, FLYNN & CO.,
Real Estate, Mining and Money Brokers,
137½ FIRST STREET
(Over Merchants' National Bank)

KOHN,
THE CLOTHIER, HATTER AND MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Second and Morrison sts.



[illegible]
THAT'S WHAT!
THE GREAT SALE OF OUR
All-Wool Cassimere Pants
At $4.10 a Pair!
Here again we offer to all an opportunity of securing substantial bargains. Will you miss it? Don't forget that these $4.10 Pants formerly sold for $6, $6.50, $7 a pair.
Bear in mind that this sale will continue in force for
THIS WEEK ONLY—NO LONGER.
Our last $4.10 Pants sale of a few weeks ago was taken advantage of by many who appreciated a good bargain. Now we offer it again. This racket is bona fide, and don't you forget it.
Our bargains in our $4.10 Pants takes the wind out of the sails of our competitors, and we mean to continue to serve the public with bargains that are bound to be snapped up by the wise and economical.
KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

COCKLE'S
ANTI-BILIOUS
PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients.
Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco

THE CHINOOK
Has come and winter has disappeared. Now comes thoughts of a carriage for Baby. The newness this year consists mostly in the finish. When pushing handles took the place of tongues, there was a great stride forward. Since then the steps have been very short and mostly for taste. Running-gear as good as can be had. Three kinds of spring—hit every fancy. The finish and form changes, and you can change it still more if you wish. If we cannot please you down stairs, take the elevator to our third floor, and there you can have a carriage made exactly to suit you. We can give you any style of body, any style of spring, any style of wheels, running-gear or top that you desire—build your carriage to your mind, in fact. Can give you a good carriage, wicker body, strong and neat, for $6.50; better ones for $8.50 and $10. From that the price climbs to wherever you say—some first babies take it rather high. As to quality, we mean to be best and think we are. Every part is looked to with care—so are the prices. Look around a little, then come and be convinced that, at the
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
you will find the largest, best and most complete stock of
BABY CARRIAGES
you have ever seen.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts., Portland,

Desire to inform the General Public that a large portion of their
SPRING AND SUMMER
IMPORTATIONS.
Have arrived, and we have the Finest Display ever seen anywhere, comprising the Choicest Selections of
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AUSTRIAN and FRENCH GOODS.
PANTALOONS—Seamed with Silk, Shrunk and Shaped to Fit.
BUSINESS SUITS—Made from Standard Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsteds, by the best Workmen.
SPRING OVERCOATS—In all the popular shapes of Overcoatings, with or without silk lining and facing. Quality and finish on the top notch. Prices moderate.
DRESS SUITS—Made of the Finest of Imported Goods. Guaranteed in every particular.
We have also received some Nobby Shapes in Spring Styles of
HATS!
Parties residing in the country can obtain full line of samples for Spring and Summer on application. Send address for Illustrated Catalogue.
A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. A. WALDMAN—Dear Sir: The undersigned citizens and resident taxpayers within School District No. 1, Multnomah county, recognizing your especial qualifications for the office of Clerk of said District, hereby respectfully request you to become a candidate for that position, promising you our support at the coming school election, if our petition meets your approval.

John McCraken, Wm. H. Scott, A. H. Johnson, [illegible] & I. White, L. C. Henrichsen, J. E. Sisson, [illegible] Lipman, F. [illegible]dorff, C. A. Plummer, Wm. D[illegible], A. P. Hotaling, Wm. Wasson, Zan Bros., [illegible], C. A. Alisky, B. E. Bybee, S. Hammaker, Philip Wasserman, L. Fleischner, Ben. Selling, Dan. Holton, H. Ackerman, Eugene Shelby, L. C. Farrar, J. O'Connor, Wm. Wisdom, and 140 others.

REPLY

To COL. JOHN MCCRAKEN AND OTHERS—Gentlemen: Your highly esteemed and flattering communication, over your respective signatures, calling on me to become a candidate for the position of School Clerk at the coming election, and promising me your support therefor, has come to hand. In reply, [illegible] to say that, regarding it as the duty of a citizen to cheerfully respond to what seems the wish of so large a portion of my fellow-citizens, even outside of the large body of representative gentlemen who have honored me by their written request, and feeling, as I have always done, a deep interest in the maintenance and success of our common schools, and believing in my ability to satisfactorily perform the duties of said office, I cheerfully comply with your request, and, in submitting my name in that connection to my fellow citizens I pledge myself, if elected, to use every honest effort to so perform the duties of the same as to justly command the confidence of every person favorable to our public school system and to an honest disbursement of the funds of the district.

Very respectfully, A. WALDMAN.
Portland, Or., Feb. 28, 1887.

CALCUTTA GRAIN SACKS
FOR SEASON 1887.
Ex Port Adelaide and Scottish Minstrel.
We are prepared to make contracts for parcels of 20,000 and upward, AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
WILSON WHITE & CO.,
400 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

TANSY PILLS
Are perfectly SAFE and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American Women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others, or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum that is "just as good," but send 4c. for sealed particulars, and receive the only absolutely reliable Remedy by mail.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CITY TAXES.

THE TAX ROLL FOR 1887 IS NOW IN MY hands for collection, and all taxes assessed thereon must be paid at my office, No. 105 First street, within thirty days from this date, or the same will be returned as delinquent.

D. C. MCKERCHER, City Treasurer.
Portland, Feb. 10, 1887.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear 169. 1st st

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A SONNET TO THE SEA

I love this ocean picture's pale reserve
[illegible] tints [illegible] ural of pur[illegible] grain
[illegible] or opal mar the [illegible] spray main
The sweep, the swing, the long, froth-churning curve
The shoreward working and confused swerve
Of yellowing water—white blossoms wear such stain
All dashed and muddied with the April rain.
No [illegible] did the painter['s] nerve!
Well! but no labored ship or sunburst broke
The strong monotony of that sky and surge,
Leave only leave the line of stormy smoke
The seabirds dashed upon the nearer verge.
Brave in its truth this ocean piece shall be
The type for us of Homer's harvestless sea.

—By the Bishop of Derry

ON THE "DOLORES NEWS."

BY [illegible] JENNINGS

[Written for the Oregonian.]

If there is anything in this world or the next, that Frank Hartman is afraid of, I would like to see it produced. He is or rather was, a newspaper man—I say was because it has been five years since I saw him and three since I heard that he was alive. And in the country where Frank is practising [illegible] one is liable to be summoned to go "over the range" in short order. If he is dead then this may go as an obituary; if he is living he may [illegible] the [illegible] and paste on it.

Of Hartman's antecedents I know little. He was not very communicative upon the subject of his past career and except that he once told me that he had been in newspaper offices all his life and had been very far east of the Missouri river, he never mentioned it. He was twenty-five years old when I first met him in the latter part of 1881.

I had gone to Colorado in search of a fortune which, by the way, I never found and had drifted down into the San Juan country in the southwestern corner of the state, near where Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado come together. The mining fever had caught me, and as every one in Denver was talking of the wonderful "strikes" near Rico, a little mining camp in Dolores county, I had spent my last cent in getting here, trusting, in the happy Colorado way, to making a living when I arrived at the camp. I was a good deal of a tenderfoot then and did not know that a mining camp in the middle of winter is in a state of desuetude except for the gambling and drinking. There is always plenty of that going on.

I footed it through the snow for thirty miles, from a little station called Dockwood and arrived at Rico one bitter cold night with just twenty-five cents in my pocket—the price of a glass of whisky or a cigar. I was as hungry as a wolf, but the cheapest meal in the place cost seventy-five cents. While I was wondering what to do to get outside of a square meal, I happened to catch sight of a faro game in full blast, through the half open door of a brilliantly lighted saloon. I walked in, fished my solitary quarter out of my pocket, coppered it on the king and lost!

Now I must confess that I have fought the tiger in his lair many a time in my life and am not in the habit of growling when luck goes against me, but on this occasion an involuntary "damn" rose to my lips and escaped before I could shut my teeth quick enough to keep it in. I watched the game for a minute or so and then turned on my heel and walked over to the stove.

Standing there was a remarkably handsome young man, with regular, clear cut features and merry brown eyes and whose most conspicuous article of dress was a wide Mexican sombrero which he wore tilted over his left ear quite a Turkish fashion. He looked me well over and then asked pleasantly:

"Just come in?"

"Yes."

"Footed it of course?"

"Yes."

"Thought so because I'm expecting the mails and ought to know as soon as they get here. We haven't had any for two weeks. What's the news?"

I told him what I could of what was going on in the world at large and handed him a Denver newspaper which I had brought with me. He seemed delighted with the paper and invited me to go around to his office with him. On the way he told me that his name was Frank Hartman and that he was the editor, publisher, business manager, reportorial staff, advertising agent, head compositor, pressman and chief "devil" of the *Dolores News*, published weekly, price ten cents.

We arrived at the "office" in due time and found it to consist of a log shanty with a printing press, small steam engine, half a dozen cases and a pine table in it for furniture. Chairs there were none but soap boxes and nail kegs were used instead. I sat on one of these and Hartman took another and then we proceeded to "make up" the telegraphic news from the Denver paper. I lent my assistance and told him how I was situated at the same time. The result was that I was employed as assistant general factotum and commanager and an hour later was hurrying down to Billy's restaurant with a five dollar bill in my pocket.

For the next few weeks things went smoothly enough. There was not very much work for two men on the editorial staff of the *Dolores News*, but there was work enough for twenty to collect subscriptions and advertising bills. The saloons all paid in trade and the merchants wanted to do likewise but we drew the line there.

One night two desperadoes who had shot and killed the town marshal a few weeks before and had made their escape down into New Mexico were brought into camp and lodged in the lock-up or calaboose as it was called. The miners and citizens generally were very much excited over the event and it was very freely hinted that the murderers' stay in the prison would be cut short with a noose. The sheriff put a guard around the jail and went home. In the morning the two prisoners were found hanging side by side to a rafter of a half finished house near. The guards said they had been overpowered by about forty masked men and had had to give up the prisoners to save their own lives.

Now the vigilance committee of Rico had the reputation of being the best organized and most high toned body of the kind in the southwest. It was composed of leading citizens, and some of our best advertisers were prominent members of it. As a matter of business therefore the *News* treated the lynching affair in the mildest sort of way and did not say one word in disparagement of the vigilantes.

That was where we made a mistake. It gave the impression that the editors of the *News* were afraid to speak out in defense of law and order, and it was said that care for our own personal safety was what prompted our mild treatment of the affair. This talk was not long in reaching Frank's ear and he quickly made up his mind what to do. I was sitting in the office when he came in. There was a glitter in his dark eyes which boded danger for some one.

"I'm going to get out a little extra," he said quietly, "and I think it'll sell like hot cakes."

Then he sat down on a nail keg and began to write with feverish rapidity, only stopping once to give orders to the foreman to get the engine ready. When he had finished writing he took his copy over to a case and began setting it up himself. In half an hour he handed me a proof and asked with a peculiar smile, how I liked it.

It was a bitter scathing article on the vigilance committee. It called the members of that august body "red handed murderers," "midnight assassins," "bloodthirsty bandits," and various other little pet names and denounced the "dastardly crime" of which they had been guilty in the strongest terms. It wound up something in this way:

"We have not yet been able to get a complete list of this wretched band of murderers, but will have one within twenty-four hours. Then we will publish their names to the world, and call upon the legal authorities of this county to mete out to them the justice which is their due."

"There, I think that will do," said Frank.

"I think it will," I assented as I carefully inspected my six-shooter to see that it was in perfect order for business.

As Frank had prophesied the extra sold like "hot cakes." In an hour after it was out every man in the camp had one, and knots of miners stood on each corner eagerly discussing the outcome of it all. Frank and I were in the office preparing it for a siege. We barricaded the windows and manned our armory where it would be convenient. While we were thus engaged a young fellow whom Hartman had befriended some time before rushed in out of breath with running and excitement.

"The committee's holding a meeting," he gasped.

"Where?"

"In the old quartz mill on Horse creek. They've been there about half an hour."

"Stay here, boys, until I see what's up," said Frank, buckling on a six shooter and snatching up his double barrelled shotgun which we had just loaded with buckshot.

Then he started out. I learned afterwards that he went straight for the old quartz mill, but before he got there the meeting was over and he met about thirty of the vigilance committee on their way back to camp.

"Hallo Frank! What's the matter?" called out one of the lynchers when they saw him standing gun in hand on the board sidewalk.

"Get into the middle of the street," was the editor's reply. "Get there or I'll fill you full of air holes. You're not fit to walk on the same side of the way with me, and by heavens, you shan't."

The committee thought it was wise to obey and they took the middle of the road.

"Now," continued Frank, "I want to tell you that I came to this camp and started a newspaper when there wasn't anything here but a prospect hole and a Chinese laundry. I made this town, and I made everything in it. I own these streets and I propose to say who shall walk in them. You go get your ropes and your guns and come back here. I'll wait half an hour for you. After that you can find me and my partner in the newspaper office. Now go!"

He waited true to his word, but, although we afterwards learned that the committee had decided to drive us out of town or hang us, they did not return to him. Nor did they come to the office, although we fully expected them.

The next day the *Dolores News* received an influx of new cash "ads" and a small committee of citizens waited on us and begged, for the good name of the town, that we would not carry out our threat to publish the names. We talked it well over, and as we had carried our point and shown that it was not fear which had influenced us in our treatment of the lynching we decided to drop the matter. The *News* flourished after that until spring when the snow melted from the mountains. Then Frank and I sold out—he had given me a half interest in the paper—and went off on a prospecting trip. The last that I heard of my old partner was that he was writing double-leaded editorials in a new camp, and using a big revolver for a paper weight.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.]

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON GRANT.

Murray's Magazine.

I had seen General Grant in England and did not find him interesting. If I said the truth I should say that I thought him ordinary looking, dull and silent. An expression of gentleness and even sweetness in the eyes which the portraits in the "Memoirs" show, escaped me. A strong resolute business-like man who by possession of unlimited resources in men and money, and by the unsparing use of them, had been enabled to wear down and exhaust the strength of the south: this was what I supposed Grant to be, this and little more. Some documents published by General Badeau in the American newspapers first attracted my serious attention to Grant. Among these documents was a letter from him which showed qualities for which in the rapid and uncharitable view which our cursory judgments of men so often take I had by no means given him credit. It was the letter of a man with the virtue rare everywhere, but more rare in America perhaps than anywhere else—the virtue of being able to confront and resist popular clamor, the *civium ardor prava jubentium*. Public opinion seemed in favor of a hard and insolent course, the authorities seemed putting pressure upon Grant to make him follow it. He resisted with firmness and dignity. After reading that letter I turned to General Grant's "Personal Memoirs," then just published. This man, I said to myself, deserves respect and attention, and I read the two bulky volumes through. I found shown in them a man strong, resolute and businesslike, as Grant had appeared to me when I first saw him; a man with no magical personality, touched by no divine light, and giving out none. I found a language all astray in its use of will and shall, should and would, an English employing the verb "to conscript" and the participle "conscripting," and speaking in a dispatch to the secretary of war of having badly whipped the enemy; an English without charm and without high breeding. But at the same time I found a man of sterling good sense as well as the firmest resolution; a man withal humane, simple, modest, from all restless self consciousness and desire for display perfectly free, never boastful where he himself was concerned and where his nation was concerned seldom boasting, boastful only in circumstances where nothing but high genius or high training, I suppose, can save an American from being boastful. I found a language straightforward, nervous, firm, possessing in general the high merit of saying clearly in the fewest possible words what had to be said, and saying it frequently, with shrewd and unexpected turns of expression. The "Memoirs" renewed and completed the impression which the letter given by General Badeau had made upon me. And now I want to enable Grant and his "Memoirs" as far as possible to speak for themselves to the English public, which knows them, I believe as imperfectly as a few months ago I myself did. Grant had not the pathos and dignity of Lee, his power of captivating the admiring interest, almost the admiring affection of his profession and of the world. He had not the fire, the celerity, the grand cordiality of Sherman, whose person and manner emitted a *ray*—to adopt, with a very slight change, Landor's well known lines—

—— a ray
Which struck a cheer upon the day,
A cheer which would not go away.

Grant had not these. But he certainly had a good deal of the character and qualities we so justly respect in the Duke of Wellington. Wholly free from show, parade and pomposity; sensitive and sagacious, scanning closely the situation, seeing things as they actually were, then making up his mind as to the right thing to be done under the circumstances, and doing it, never flurried, never vacillating, but also not stubborn, able to reconsider and change his plans, a man of recourse when, however, he had really fixed on the best course to take, the right nail to drive, resolutely and tenaciously persevering, driving the nail hard home—Grant was this, and surely in all this he resembles the Duke of Wellington.

A Common Sense Remedy

In the matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours—a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your business. Such a remedy is Allcock's Porous Plasters. These plasters are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They require no change of diet and are not affected by wet or cold. Their action does not interfere with labor or business, you can toil and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use them with great benefit.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

Hay is $40 per ton in McMinnville.

A new paper will soon be published at Ontario and will be called the Malheur *Gazette*.

Wm Evans and Joseph Sproules are in custody at Baker City, charged with horsestealing.

All the parties connected with the recent tragedy at Pendleton are in a fair way of recovery.

Hay in Heppner and Grand Ronde valley, Or, is selling for $20 to $25 per ton, and in Montana for $60.

Rev F M Culf, of Roseburg, whose misdeeds were lately published, has been heard from at Kansas City.

The Pendleton *East Oregonian* will build a two-story brick building to accommodate its growing needs.

At Roseburg A Green, while intoxicated, fired a revolver at Alex. [illegible], and is now under $500 bonds to appear for trial.

The largest individual tax in Linn county was paid by Jacob Kees, and amounted to $1110 3[illegible], representing a property value of $79,6[illegible]8.

Capt Clark, who was shot by his companion, Wade Malone, while hunting in Alsea valley, has since died from the effect of the wound.

Dr W I Kreemer, of Grant's Pass, has built an ice house and shipped a load of ice from Portland. The building, ice and all has cost him $200.

Wm Patten, of Lake county, has killed over 2600 rabbits this winter, and has spent $70 for ammunition. The rabbits are nearly starved [illegible], and collect around hay racks in large numbers.

The case of Mrs. Legore, whose husband was killed by Bennett, against the estate of the latter for $5000 damages was compromised last week, Mrs Legore being allowed $[illegible].

Allen Baker, of Indian Valley, who was indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon, was tried at Union this week and found guilty of simple assault and fined $[illegible].

Malheur county is unfortunately starting out under unfavorable circumstances. Two criminal cases are already on hand which with the necessary expenses will raise the indebtedness at a lively rate.

In the vicinity of Heppner the sheep are said to be so famished as to eat the wool off each other's sides, and horses eat each other's manes and tails. The Heppner *Gazette* vouches for the truth of the above.

A little babe of Mr. and Mrs A. W Jacobs, of Ashland, about a year old, had its shoulder dislocated one day last week by its little sister pulling its arm around backward while the baby was fastened in a chair.

Polk County *Itemizer*: William Hollingshead, while in quest of "coon," trapped a log that was alive with pole-cats. After a great deal of endurance he succeeded in capturing nine. He says they are worth $1 each.

Lebanon *Express*: Mr Gebbat, of Waterloo, has lost four head of horses with a disease which he thinks is caused by indigestion from eating hay which had considerable fern in it. Mr J Bennett, of Sweet Home, has lost five head from the same cause.

Corvallis *Gazette*: Ed Thurman, a saloon keeper of Buena Vista, Polk county, was arrested at McMinnville last Tuesday on a charge of horse stealing, and was brought up to Polk county to answer. Two confederates turned state's evidence and said they had been engaged in horse stealing for five years. Thurman's wife was greatly surprised when her husband was arrested, and protested his innocence.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Thirty two vessels are now loading with coal and lumber at Tacoma.

Charles T Wooding will establish a bank at Aberdeen, Chehalis county.

John Kelley, an inebriate living near Belmont, crawled into the stall of a horse to sleep and was kicked to death.

Tacoma is now trying to boom real estate by announcing that the Methodists have located their university there.

Ex Lieutenant W Mowbray, of her majesty's service, is in jail at Seattle charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

William Selover, who made the people of Tacoma think he would establish a smelter there, has left, never to return. Seattle laughs.

Lewis county can boast of a new enterprise in the way of an edge-tool manufactory which has lately been started by Sands & Lewis, [illegible], W T.

I P Demoree has been arrested at Tacoma, by authority of a telegram from Sheriff Beck of McKinney, Texas. What crime Demoree is wanted for is not known.

James H Price, of Tacoma, purser of the steamer Emma Hayward, and an ex custom house officer, has been appointed deputy collector of customs at Olympia.

The scow steamer Alki, which sunk at the wharf at Utsalady a week or so ago, has been raised. It was supposed that she would be a total wreck, but Capt McCall, her owner, says that he can repair and put her in order again at small expense.

J W Fuller, a farmer living a few miles north of W[illegible], while playing checkers with his children last Friday, felt suddenly very ill. He retired to his room and while in the act of disrobing fell back and expired. He leaves a wife and three little children.

Seattle *Post Intelligencer*: The health of George H Muller, who is under indictment for the murder of J M [illegible], has become much impaired by close confinement in jail, and permission has been granted by the chief justice for daily exercise in the open air.

In Olympia last Friday Judge Hoyt granted a decree of divorce to Mrs Nellie A Harland, wife of Jeff J Harland. This defendant is the same person in whose case the woman suffrage act was declared unconstitutional. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for robbing a man in a gambling saloon in Tacoma. He is well known in Portland.

James Irving, carpenter on the ship Alaska, now at Tacoma, was drowned Wednesday night by the upsetting of a boat. He was 35 years of age, a native of the Shetland islands. He was engaged to be married to Miss Shanahan of Tacoma, having already obtained his license, and intended after one more trip to San Francisco to settle in Tacoma. He had rented and furnished a house there.

The Theilsen house, of Colfax, came near being burned to the ground on last Saturday night. A drunken waiter by the name of Wilson went to bed with a lighted cigarette in his mouth, which soon set the bedding on fire. The night clerk discovered it just as the fire was getting good headway in the bedding and carpet. It was a close call for Colfax, as the wind was blowing a gale.

The farm residence of Mrs J D Mix, situated near Uniontown, Whitman county, with entire contents, was destroyed by fire last Saturday. There was no one at home but Mrs Mix, who escaped with some private papers and jewelry. Her valuable wardrobe, household furniture, a Steinway piano, Judge Mix's law library and a poodle dog all fell a prey to the angry flames. Cause, a defective flue. Loss, $1500, no insurance.

Friday Wm Lake, of Seattle, noticed an object floating on the bay about half a mile from shore, opposite the barrel factory. He immediately jumped into a skiff and rowed out, found it to be a canoe turned bottom up and having an Indian and a klootchman lashed to it. They were helped into the skiff and taken to the shore, and from what can be learned from the statements made by the Indian, they had been in the water four hours, the canoe upsetting with them near the head of the bay. It is doubtful if the klootchman will recover.

U S Attorney White said to a gentleman on the streets of Tacoma yesterday: "These two Chinese witnesses for the government are the source of much annoyance to me. One of them came to my room and woke me up at midnight and asked me to intercede for him and get him and his friend a place to sleep, as they were very tired. I complied, and not until I went to the Tacoma and guaranteed to pay their board—$4 per day each—could I find accommodations for them. One is a Christianized China man, a preacher of religion by profession, and the other is a bright fellow, I think he was a merchant." "Why did they take them at the Tacoma?" asked a listener. "Because that house is not afraid of being boycotted," replied Mr. White.

A CHINOOK IN EASTERN OREGON

Heppner Gazette

In other climes the rays of the shining sun may do to melt the settled snow, but in the live and progressive North Pacific coast country the sun is nowhere compared with the wind. For instance, 'tis midwinter in Eastern Oregon. A white mantle covers the rolling ocean of bunch grass land. Nothing breaks its even purity but the occasional sagebrush tops that peep above it, or a piece of black overhanging rimrock jutting from the canyon side. The air is rather cold, and the aspect on earth is bluer than the cold blue sky above—bluer to the suffering stock and the restless owners. Snow, snow, a sea of snow. Nothing but snow. Horses are pawing for grass high up on the hillsides, or standing about a frozen watering place with gaunt bodies and a feverish luster in their longing eyes. The cattle are humped up and motionless in the brushwood at the bottom of deep canyons, standing in still despair with paunches contracted to their spinal columns. The sheep are strung along the creek's fringing brushwood, or bunched about the feed-yard at the home ranch, the lambs and weak sheep having free access to the stack while the hay lasts.

The sky darkens and the wind, "aching right-about," blows gently from the south. It has done this many times during the long storm, only to bring fresh snow or, veering toward the north, freezes a crust on that already fallen. This time, the south wind, from a gentle, puffing breeze, increases to a steady gale, and by night the sagebrush lifts higher from the white field, and rocky points are bare. It is the chinook. The warm wind has thawed to life the suffering stock who commence nibbling the uncovered sagebrush. All night the wind blows a stiff gale, and in the morning the sunny hillsides are bare of snow. Horses and cattle are filling up on the bared grass, and the sheep are driven off to the camp. Every gully and ravine is running a stream, and in all the steep gulches a washing torrent. The creeks, swelling big, carry from the mountain's edge trunks of trees and in places wash away valuable creek bottoms. Next day only small snow patches mark the diminishing drifts, the sun comes out, and in four days from the breaking of the snow the ground is all bare, the mud dried and the grass green; stock is regaining its [illegible] vitality, and new life enters the land.

There may be several bad storms in a single winter, but the inevitable chinook, or Japan current, speeding from tropical Pacific climes, brings with it salvation to the snowbound bunchgrass country and the snowy range [illegible] will not a ray of sunshine in [illegible].

AS IT USED TO BE

In the Good Old Times before Railroads—Big Charges and Slow Going

When we growl and grumble at the high freight rates of the present day, says the Walla Walla *Union*, we do not go to the length of wishing for "the good old times before railroads." The editor and many others of the *Union*—those whose heads are getting white—remember the good old days of ox teams and steamboats, and while we old settlers felt as much as the tender feet the big freight rates of to-day, they do not seem as big to us as they did then. In ox team days the regular charge for hauling freight from Wallula to Walla Walla was $20 per ton, while the steamboat rates to that point were in proportion. By the courtesy of Mr A. F Linn, who has lived nearly a quarter of a century at Wallula, we are in possession of some documentary evidence of early freight and passenger rates on the Columbia river. One bit of evidence is an "Oregon Steam Navigation company way bill No 6, From Portland to Wallula. Date Oct 4, 1861." It bears the signatures "Knaggs" and "E. F Coe," and is for trip No 221. The name of the steamer is not given. According to the way bill the freight from Portland to Wallula was $52 a ton measurement, forty cubic feet making a ton. One hundred and twenty quarter sacks of flour were rated at 120 feet, or three tons, at $52, total freight $156, or 2 6-10 cents per pound. Add to this 1 cent a pound for hauling to Walla Walla, and it is seen that bread was dear in 1861.

Another document is a letter from L W Coe, agent of the company at The Dalles, to Lew Day, agent at Wallula, dated June 27, 1863, announcing that the opposition has hauled off and consequently the prices are slightly raised. Rates are quoted as follows: From Portland to The Dalles, $15 per ton, to Umatilla, $45, to Wallula, $50, to Lewiston, $80. Passage from Portland to Dalles, $6, to Wallula, $18, to Lewiston, $22. "Down fare same as up." A newspaper clipping, which Mr Coe incloses, gave the figures and said, "These rates are reasonable."

In those times it took three days to make the trip from Portland to Walla Walla. Passengers left Portland at 5 o'clock in the morning and reached The Dalles in the evening. Next morning they took the cars at half past 5 o'clock and rode to Celilo, where they took the boat, and if they had good luck reached Wallula early in the forenoon of the next day. From Wallula they "staged it," for $5, to Walla Walla, arriving in the afternoon. Meals and beds on the boats were $1 each. Meals were always good, the beds frequently buggy. "Red likker" was two bits a drink, and cigars two bits each. Bars were conducted on all the boats, and card-tables occupied the attention of many of the passengers. The officers were as jolly men as ever trod a plank, and a trip up or down the river was usually one of pleasure and expense.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN NEW YORK

All the leading journals of the metropolis are putting in strong words for the high license bill before the New York legislature. A great mass meeting at Chickering hall has been held to give support to the bill. The chamber of commerce has declared for it. *The Herald*, speaking of the demand for the passage of the bill, says "We can scarcely remember a time when our citizens were more profoundly in earnest." We quote further:

Of course the liquor dealers are working hard at Albany to defeat the bill. That is only human natural. They want full swing and no interference. We cannot expect them to pay a thousand dollars for a license if they can manage things that they will be able to sell without one. They are ready to spend money in defeating legislation, because they can get it all back again and more. There is nothing to be said about the liquor dealers, therefore. They have simply an eye to business and are using the resources of civilization to get and keep their own way.

But they have allies. The prohibitionists and their backers. No rum and all rum are working together and the result looked for is victory. Nobody doubts it. Nobody can doubt it who has ears to hear and eyes to see. But the prohibitionists have neither eyes nor ears. They are good men and conscientious, but they are wholly out of the laws of progress. If they had been present on the morning of the first day of creation they would have protested against taking six days to accomplish the result. They would have passed a vote that the Lord must either make the world at once or not make it at all. They know nothing about the history of human progress, whose plain teaching is that, although you aim at what is perfect, you must go through a great many imperfect states to get at it. They are not even satisfied with the fabled seven league boots, by which great strides are taken from the good to the better. No, no, say these folks, unless you can leap from Central park to San Francisco with one leap stay where you are and don't budge a foot.

They do much worse than that, for if they can't have the perfectly good when they ask for it, then they will join forces with the perfectly bad. They scorn temperance. It must be total abstention or free rum. Humph, gentlemen! You don't belong to this planet. The world is not run in your way, and when you come down to the last fact, you range yourselves practically on the side of what you profess to abhor. The liquor dealers laugh in their sleeves at you and depend on your help for their success. You are very silly folk and you are doing a very silly thing just now.

But the sensible people will be heard. They want the high license law, and when they can't get all they want they will take what they can get and then ask for more. If they can't run they will walk. If they can't walk they will crawl. That is the only policy which holds good, and the sooner you adopt it the better for you and for your cause.

THE ELDER BENNETT.

The paragraph printed below was written by James Gordon Bennett the elder, in 1835. It appeared in the New York *Herald* shortly after Bennett began publication of that great journal. There was nothing namby pamby, visionary or impracticable about this canny Scot, who was then working hard to make a start in the world. What he said in 1835 is as true now as it was then:

What does the journeyman mechanic stand most in need of? Plenty of work and good wages. If he be a young man he wants the wherewithal to pay a responsible board, to get himself a good suit for Sunday, in addition to his working clothes, besides a little odd change to aid him in setting up in the world. He wants also, as he gets on the verge of 25, to get some nice, tidy, clean, comely, industrious young woman for a wife, who will meet him at the door of his neat room every evening with a smiling welcome as he comes from work. He wants also the means to bring up a small family of children—say, two boys and two girls (no objection, however, if all boys)—he ought to be able out of his wages to educate them, so that the boys may be able to read the bible and "Robinson Crusoe" and comprehend vulgar fractions—the girls to understand needlework, plain cooking, reading and writing, and waltzing. By this time the journeyman will begin to do a little work on his own account—to be an employer or boss himself, but he will never forget, in his highest prosperity, that he was once at the bottom of the hill. He will be making a little money, and may probably add another boy and another girl to the family, or, if God wills it, they may be a pair of boys; however, if they are both girls we should not consider it by any means to be sneered at, because his neighbors may have a couple of tearing rascals of boys to keep the balance of the sexes good. Our boss may now indulge in the summer afternoons a cigar or two, or a trip to Hoboken or Staten island; but if he is ambitious of being a Girard or an Astor, let him stick to his work.

PILOTAGE ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER

U S DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT OF OREGON

Tuesday, March 1, 1887

THE ALCALDE, C S Gunderson, libellant. No 1231. Suit for Pilotage.

(1) PILOTAGE ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER—The power to regulate pilots and pilotage on the Columbia river is permitted to Oregon until congress exercise the same, and is directly conferred by [illegible] of Washington. The state and territory have equal power over the subject, and may appoint pilots for their river and prescribe their duties and compensation as to any and all vessels bound to or out of the same without reference to the fact of whether the business or commerce in which they are engaged pertains to Oregon or Washington, and neither can require that the legislation of the other shall conform to its own in any respect.

(2) QUALIFICATION AND AUTHORITY OF PILOTS—The warrant of a Washington pilot granted to him by the commissioners of pilots is sufficient authority for his tender of service to any vessel bound in or out of the Columbia river, and in a suit to recover half pilotage on such offer and a refusal thereof, it is no defense to the same that the pilot does not keep a sufficient boat on the bar to cruise for vessels or to supply vessels in distress [illegible] a proper case the [illegible].

[illegible] J

This suit is brought by the libellant, C S Gunderson, against the schooner Alcalde to recover the sum of $24, alleged to be due him as half pilotage under the law of Washington territory.

It appears from the pleadings and evidence that the Alcalde is an American vessel of 150 tons burden, engaged in the coasting trade between San Francisco and Astoria, and that on August [illegible], 1886, while so engaged she was off the mouth of the Columbia river, inward bound, [illegible] and the libellant [illegible] tendered his services [illegible] as pilot [illegible]. The libellant was then a duly licensed pilot for the bar of the Columbia river, under the laws of Washington territory, and was thereby authorized to take charge of and pilot all vessels bound in or out of the Columbia river, and to demand or receive for such service $5 per foot draft for the first 12 feet.

The law of the territory, however, permits any master to pilot in his own vessel, but in such case he must pay the pilot who first offers his services half pilotage, and vessels under 100 tons burthen, engaged in the coasting trade, "shall not be compelled to pay pilotage at all."

In his answer, the master and claimant, Peter Cra[illegible], makes these two defenses to the suit:

I The steam tug on which the libellant was when he made the offer of pilot service was not a boat "kept" by the libellant or other pilots, or a pilot boat to cruise outside of the bar of the Columbia river as by law required, but that said tug is "the private property of other parties not pilots," and "is licensed and enrolled and used exclusively for towing," and "is not known or equipped" or entitled to be recognized as a pilot boat under the pilot laws of Washington territory.

II The Alcalde on August 1, 1886, and for more than a year before was duly licensed and enrolled at San Francisco for the coasting trade, in which she was exclusively engaged between said last-named place and Astoria, "and by reason thereof is exempt from compulsory pilotage under and by virtue of the laws of Oregon in such cases made and provided."

It is true that by the law of Oregon (Sess. L 1882, p 20) coasting vessels bound in or out of the Columbia river are exempt from compulsory pilotage without reference to their tonnage. And it is equally true that the law of Washington only exempts vessels so engaged from pilotage when they are of less than 100 tons burden.

Oregon has no exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of pilots or pilotage on the Columbia river. The stream, for all the purposes of commerce, both domestic and foreign, including pilots and pilotage, is a navigable water of the United States. In the absence of legislation by congress the state may pass laws regulating pilots and pilotage thereon, and the territory may do the same. The Glenearne, 7 Saw, 2[illegible]. The organic act (10 Stat., 172) declares that the legislative power of Washington "shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States." Pilots and pilotage are a proper rightful subject of legislation and were so regarded as early as the third [illegible]. Ex parte McNiel, 13 Wall, 2[illegible]. Congress has plenary power over the subject, as well in the territories as the states, and may delegate the same to the territorial legislature. The Fortuna, 1 Deady, 51.

It follows that the power of the state over pilots and pilotage is limited to pilots acting under its laws, and may not go further in regulating the conduct or compensation of pilots by the commissioners under the Washington territory, nor exempt any vessel entering the Columbia river from the authority or demands of such pilots.

Nor is it at all material that the Alcalde was engaged in the coasting trade only. The subject of pilots and pilotage [illegible] vessels that leave the port or navigate the water defined by law or usage as the pilot ground. Whether all vessels shall be exempt from compulsory pilotage is a question for the respective legislatures of the state and territory.

Since 1866, Oregon has seen proper to exempt vessels engaged in the coasting trade from paying half pilotage to her pilots for an offer of service which is declined, while Washington has limited the exemption in the case of her pilots to vessels of less than 100 tons burden.

Neither is it material that the Alcalde was bound to Astoria, a port on the Oregon side of the river. The Columbia, and all the ports on it, are navigable waters of the United States, and neither the state nor the territory has any power over them in the matter of pilotage. Either may authorize or regulate pilots thereon and prescribe their duties and compensation, subject to the act of congress (Sec 4235, R S), which enacts that "the master of any vessel coming or going to or from any port situate on the waters which are the boundary between two states" may "employ any pilot duly authorized or licensed by the laws of either of said states, to pilot said vessel to or from said port."

The question of whether Washington is a "state" within the meaning of the act does not necessarily arise in this case, for it is not claimed that the Alcalde took on an Oregon pilot after the offer from the libellant. See The Holladay, 7 Saw, 161; The Abercorn, 26 Fed. Rep., [illegible].

The offer of the Washington pilot stands then, in my judgment, in the same light as if there were no Oregon pilots licensed for the river. Oregon has no more right to enact laws for the Columbia river than Washington has. The case of the Alcalde having made no choice between the pilots of the two countries, [illegible] with the refusal of the libellant's offer, such offer and refusal must have effect according to the law of Washington under which it took place.

Pennsylvania and Delaware are coterminous states, situate on the same navigable water, which is not, however, a separating boundary between them. The Clymene (9 Fed Rep 164) grew out of an attempt on the part of the former state to prevent the pilots of the latter from piloting vessels entering the Delaware bay to the port of Philadelphia, on the ground that the port was within the state and therefore its exclusive jurisdiction.

The claim was disregarded and the case decided to be within the meaning and purpose of section 4235, although the river was not the boundary between the two states, because they were coterminous states situate thereon. The decision was affirmed in the circuit court. The Clymene, 12 Id [illegible].

In the circuit court, Mr. Justice Butler, said: [illegible]

The law of Washington territory, under which the libellant acted, provides for a board of pilot commissioners, and gives them the exclusive authority to examine and license pilots for the Columbia river and bar. Each pilot is required to give bond in the sum of $5000, and "the pilots" are required "to keep a seaworthy boat of at least five tons burden, full-decked, to cruise outside the bar," and, in default thereof, "shall be deprived of their warrants by the pilot commissioners." They are also required to carry provisions and water for the aid of vessels in distress.

It appears that the steam tug Columbia is a full-decked vessel, of seventy tons burden, propelled by steam, used for both towing and pilotage on the bar of the Columbia river, that she [illegible] private [illegible] the libellant gets from her owners $100 a month for his compensation or share of the earnings.

The claimant contends that this is not a compliance with the law of Washington on the subject, of keeping a boat. But is this contention well founded?

And first, it is to be observed that the pilots are not required "to own" a pilot boat but only to keep one. It makes no difference who owns the boat, so they have the use of her for pilot purposes. Nor is it an objection that she is propelled by steam rather than sails, but the contrary, or that she is engaged in towing also, unless she is thereby prevented from putting a pilot on board a vessel in due time. Again the pilots may compensate the owner of the tug for her use or services in any way the parties may agree on—or instead, they may put the sums received for pilotage and towage into a common fund and divide it on some prearranged basis, or they may agree that the pilot shall have so much a month in any event. These are matters which do not concern the parties to whom pilot service is tendered, and it is no apparent why such an arrangement is not a substantial and even a full compliance with the law.

But I am satisfied that the question whether a pilot is so complying with the law in keeping a [illegible] boat [illegible] can only be made before the commissioners. Indeed it is not in the power of a vessel to whom a pilot offers its services on the pilot ground how he gets there. He may have used a canoe or even swam out. If he is on the ground and ready and capable of taking charge of the vessel, [illegible] the master can require. In the case of the Fortuna, 1 Deady, [illegible], the question was noted, but not actually decided, whether, [illegible] for pilotage, [illegible] to a defense, that the libellant did not keep a sea-going boat on or [illegible] the bar to cruise for vessels in distress [illegible].

The commissioner have the power to deprive a pilot of his warrant for [illegible] (or failure to provide or keep a suitable boat), whereas [illegible] the pilot laws of Washington [illegible] in this respect should be enforced [illegible] and [illegible].

The fact is, I suppose, that the resistance in this and other cases to the employment of Washington pilots is caused on the one part of the interest of the state pilots, at Astoria, who seem to assume that because the commerce of the Columbia river is in large mainly to Oregon, Washington ought not to be allowed to maintain pilots thereon or to make any rules or regulations in the matter of pilotage different from those of Oregon.

But as neither Oregon nor Washington have any power over the subject, except what is permitted to them by congress, neither can require that the legislation of the other shall be conformed to its own or be confined to the commerce pertaining to the ports thereof.

The only mode of securing uniformity of regulation is by an appeal to congress, with whom the ultimate control of the whole subject rests.

There must be a decree for the libellant for the amount sued for, with interest from the filing of the libel, and costs and disbursements and it is so ordered.

Mr C E S Wood, for the plaintiff.
Mr. C. B. Watson and Mr W S Newbury, for the claimant.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, March 5, 1887. Persons calling for these letters will please state the dates on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST

Allison Miss Mattie
Arlington, Mrs L C
Batman Mrs Jennie
Bates, Mrs J M
Baker Mrs Sarah
Baker Mrs Annie I
[illegible] Mrs Ida
Beggs Mrs M J
Carter Miss Minnie
Clark, Mrs Maggie
Colner, Susie
Davis, Mrs C P
Donovan Mrs Hattie
Dunbey Mrs [illegible]
Dunley Mrs [illegible]
D[illegible] Mrs Clara W
Day Mrs Lucy J
Delmering Miss A
Davies, Mattie
Elliott Mrs Jake
France Mrs Alma
Glen Miss Maud
Gotta, Mrs Augusta
Hatt Mrs Mary
Hodge Mrs S
Heinrich Mrs C
Huntington Miss A
Hemilt, Miss Lillie
Johnson Mrs F M
Guest, Mrs M S
Kirkley Miss Nora
Kill Maud
Lund, Mrs Mina
Lande Josephine
Mahler Mrs Mina
Miner, Mrs J
Moffitt Miss Sarah
Marvin Mrs Lucinda
McDonald Mrs J S
Nast, Mrs Jennie
Nelson, Mrs Kittie
Owens Miss Mollie
Perrow Miss H
[illegible] Mrs H
Phelps Mrs A S
Parker Mrs [illegible]
Paulls Mrs J J
Robertson Mrs Margaret
Rogers Mrs [illegible]
Rogers Miss Maggie L
Stone Miss I
Sales Miss Gertie
Smith Mrs Martha
Sherwood Mrs M D
Shaw Mrs Kate
Stewart Mrs
Schmitz Miss Mary
Talbo Mrs Lottie
Turner Mrs Jane S
Taylor Mrs W H
Truglood, Miss Daisy
Thompson Mrs Anna E
Thompson Miss Laura
Underwood Mrs Lizzie
[illegible] Mrs Lizzie J
Vann Mrs Alma
Wren, Miss Caroline
Weber Miss Hermina
Ward Miss Lena
Whalen Mrs L
Williams, Mrs M [illegible]
Young Miss Frankie

MEN'S LIST

Atkinson I J
[illegible] J
Aasburg A [illegible]
Anderson L C
Bradly Chas
Boyle [illegible] F
Brasher John J
Burgen A B
Burkey John A
Bates Wm
Bates G F
Buxby G F
Farrell J J
Bartlett T H
Beth Barr T
Brechinger John
Bush [illegible]
Buffett G H
Butler Chas
Brown Joe
Burkeley
Butler G
Carlton H
Carpenter D
Cline B I
Clough Frank
Christian C
Coulter, Wm
Corris John
Cady Mr
Cassidi [illegible]
Costello, M
Dickson, Carl
Doolittle, Julius
Dunsell T M
Dow Mr
Dennebon S
Eggleton [illegible]
Edmonds Wm
Lucas John
Fedows G W
Furer Christian
Forrest [illegible] P
Freeman [illegible]
Freeman G J
Ferguson A M
Fletcher Frank
Gerum Ulrich
Grisham [illegible]
Gutman Theodore
Gutenbichler, Joseph
Greeter Fritz
Gill Capt
Gibban [illegible]
Gardner Geo
Hynes Chas
Hansen Chas
Hebberd [illegible]
Hibbs L W
Hopkins J I
Hook J F
Hindson A I
Hall Go
Hawking T W
Hamilton W H
Harris, Maurice
Jenne I J
Jenkins J P
Johnson Chas
Johnson M
Johnson Larkin
Johnson J
Johnson, Chas P
Johnson Abe
Jackson Mr
Keene J M
Kitterman H
Skobberg B
Lucas James
Lind Nels M
Lewis Thomas
Lewis Wm
Larsen Hyram
Lawrence J
Madson J
Mandell S M
Mertsoph Jo
Moody [illegible]
Marsh [illegible]
Marshall James
Morrison [illegible]
Matson [illegible]
Matthews W
Martin [illegible]
Muller Emil
Moore, Joseph
Moore John
Murphy Wm D
Murray Frank
Mercer [illegible]
McInnis John
McEnnis [illegible]
O'Sullivan [illegible]
O'Brien [illegible]
Payne L I
[illegible]
Potter Chas
Phenney A [illegible]
Peterson P
Powers John J
Quick, Adam
Robertson L A
Rugener F
Ruder [illegible]
Rice [illegible]
Rinehart John
Roth Peter
Roberts H C F
Rossa A
Rossi Orlando
Stephens Frank
Stowe I J
Sandsen [illegible]
Salmon A
Shaw [illegible]
[illegible]
Scott R
Sinn Arthur
Schneider Ernst
Taylor J J
Taylor John
Tillis C W
Tuttle John
Taylor Charley
Voss H
Webb J F
Wiles [illegible]
Woolenschmidt W
White [illegible]
Walker John
Walsh Matthew
Young [illegible]
[illegible]

C W ROBY, P M

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

FORT TOWNSEND, March 6—Arrived—Br bk Sir William Wallace, Brisbane; Nor bk [illegible], Melbourne; bk Oakland and sh Two Brothers, San Francisco. Sailed—bk Templar, San Francisco.

PORT BLAKELY, March 6—Arrived—Br bk Alex Duthie, Melbourne. Sailed—b Prussia, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—Arrived—bk Caibarien, Honolulu; schr Alcalde, Columbia river. Sailed—bk [illegible], Port Townsend; str Yaquina City, Yaquina bay; bk [illegible] Butler, Port Gamble.

ASTORIA, March 6—Str Columbia left out 6 A M and passed out 8 A M. Str Idaho arrived down 9 A M, and left out. Dixie left up 11 A M with Br bk Glenmore.

The *Church Review* for February, published in Philadelphia, is moderate in tone though earnest in its support of Episcopacy. The present number contains, among other interesting articles, one by Dr Langdon on "The Catholic Indictment of an Erastian Polity." The writer contends strongly for a spiritual and missionary church as contradistinguished to a church depending [illegible] the central authority from the people and the parish.

Prof William James, of Harvard college, occupies the first place in *Popular Science Monthly* for February, with a most readable paper on "The Laws of Habit." Of great interest, also is the discussion on "Materialism and Morality," and "Science and Morals," in papers by Mr W S Lilly and Prof. Huxley. New York, D Appleton & Co.

RISE A[illegible] ALL OF THE AN[illegible]

Full and Interesting [illegible] Growth [illegible] of the Yearly [illegible] Elk and Deer.

To the Editor: In your [illegible] antlers, no [illegible] found will [illegible]

Every hun[illegible] Olympic range [illegible] that the elk [illegible] monly called [illegible] grow rapidly [illegible] skin, on which [illegible] vet. While they [illegible] before the velvet [illegible] filled with blood [illegible] old hunters, [illegible] Peter Lieber, of [illegible] only a mighty hunter [illegible] must be that "all the [illegible] marrow." Our [illegible] hunters of the [illegible] Merrill, [illegible] issued the [illegible]

Gradually, [illegible] vet is rubbed [illegible] which every [illegible]

These antlers [illegible] fresh an[illegible] their turn [illegible] of little value [illegible] in the [illegible] work, on [illegible] America, [illegible] of Ottawa, [illegible] found in the [illegible] deer, or Am[illegible]

For many [illegible] very extensive [illegible] American [illegible] a state of [illegible] the moose [illegible] undergo observ[illegible] science, which [illegible] state, hence [illegible]

On page [illegible] deer are not [illegible] but they are grow[illegible] turity, and are the[illegible] most cases the [illegible] or winter, but in some cases they [illegible] till spring. In the [illegible] dropped in the [illegible] periosteum, which [illegible] process of the [illegible] the edge of which [illegible] when the old [illegible] extending itself over [illegible] which it surround[illegible] seat of the antler, and [illegible] has closed over [illegible] thick, vascular, [illegible] black cuticle, and in this [illegible] remains, just plain [illegible] is left by the lower [illegible] antler. This [illegible] top of the pedicel [illegible] winter, but the [illegible] moderately through [illegible] some temperature [illegible] of the animal [illegible] While there are no [illegible] this black skin, a [illegible] on it which the animal [illegible] to be gently rubbed [illegible] finger pad, and [illegible] tion. This [illegible] when exactly [illegible] cured by the [illegible] has carried [illegible] drop them, the [illegible] pedicel is attracted [illegible] in which the [illegible] fall or winter. [illegible] a convex [illegible] a great [illegible] takes a long [illegible] taining its coat [illegible] main stem, the [illegible] a sol[illegible] thickness [illegible] light who [illegible] becomes[illegible] cauch [illegible] the rate of [illegible] ing faster [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] pata shall [illegible]

The burr, [illegible] base of the [illegible] does not [illegible] ground [illegible] edge, [illegible] growth of [illegible] grow[illegible] the [illegible] eries, [illegible] person can [illegible] covered with [illegible] the animal [illegible] left to [illegible] gorged with [illegible]

Judge Caton [illegible] my grounds of [illegible] of one[illegible] to a[illegible] parts of the [illegible] hand, neck [illegible] blood, and [illegible] with blood [illegible] the old [illegible] the ribbet, a[illegible] tage of the [illegible] but the antle[illegible]

When the [illegible] them they are [illegible] convex surface [illegible] I've very [illegible]

Judge Caton [illegible] lustrate this [illegible] cast

"Early in A[illegible] park, I met [illegible] One antler [illegible] gone, and the [illegible] blood. As he [illegible] with the other [illegible] He mused [illegible] antler with a [illegible] and no one [illegible] blood flowed [illegible] the pedicel [illegible] and dropped [illegible] the end of the [illegible] showed [illegible] ves surface was [illegible]

"It was some [illegible] forgive me [illegible] my hand. [illegible] antler was filled [illegible] to coagulate, [illegible] ceased."

"The next [illegible] animal was [illegible] logging for [illegible] stoutly [illegible] gazelle, [illegible] opportunities [illegible] by head, [illegible] The old [illegible] from the [illegible] same place [illegible] the temp[illegible] desperat[illegible] deer [illegible] plane to [illegible]

I think [illegible] plan to [illegible] yet to [illegible] or wait [illegible]

All the [illegible] will [illegible] brave [illegible] no [illegible] of the [illegible] envelope [illegible] of the [illegible] and has [illegible] borne, [illegible] and [illegible] has [illegible] brought [illegible] had [illegible] cer[illegible] there [illegible] more [illegible] strong[illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] This [illegible] what [illegible] that [illegible] amenable [illegible] the ell[illegible] where [illegible] string [illegible] from the [illegible] as heave [illegible] hat on [illegible] not [illegible] sof[illegible] piano forte makers [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, March [illegible]

Inland receipts include 100 keg nails, [illegible] 6 bbls prunes, [illegible] cs boots and shoes, [illegible] sks seeds, [illegible] cs tobacco, [illegible] mattresses, [illegible] chimneys [illegible] 11 bbls saltpetre, [illegible] cigars [illegible]

[illegible] week now ended closes with great excitement pervading the American grain markets. [illegible] there will be an advance [illegible] there will be reported [illegible] quiet locally [illegible] not active [illegible] present advices [illegible] Oregon from [illegible] the loss has been [illegible] It is yet early [illegible] General trade [illegible] for early activity [illegible] and [illegible] against the interests [illegible] harvest machinery [illegible] PRODUCE [illegible] flour [illegible] 70 cts feed [illegible] hides [illegible] dried fruit [illegible] section [illegible]

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per str Columbia [illegible] sks flour [illegible] sks wheat [illegible] oats [illegible] sks [illegible] leather [illegible] bbls [illegible] radish [illegible] cassimeres [illegible] flannels [illegible] shingles [illegible] 5 bbls [illegible] salmon [illegible] and 5000 ft ash lumber [illegible] bales [illegible] sks scrap iron [illegible] bbls fish [illegible], [illegible] treasure.

FREIGHTS—The Britannia [illegible] has been [illegible] by C. [illegible] Co for [illegible] loading [illegible]. The Abercorn [illegible] Should [illegible] secure some advantage. [illegible] lift [illegible] for export [illegible] week [illegible]

WHEAT—English [illegible] All American [illegible] quotations higher. New York [illegible] the Chicago [illegible] season [illegible] buyer [illegible] there were [illegible] call board [illegible] for the [illegible] season [illegible] Our San Francisco [illegible] it is not actual [illegible] be quoted for [illegible] supplies before [illegible] wheat [illegible] sharp decrease [illegible] been remembered that last [illegible] 60 000 bu [illegible] today [illegible] What to expect [illegible] outside [illegible] Here it may be remarked that [illegible] out of the decrease [illegible] of export [illegible] not equal [illegible] in sight. Monday's news [illegible] the local market [illegible] quickly [illegible] the sudden [illegible] to-day [illegible] better [illegible] buyers [illegible] volume [illegible] cargo [illegible] for San Francisco [illegible] yesterday [illegible] telegraphed [illegible] more for [illegible] This advance [illegible] and bought [illegible] cargoes [illegible] this season. Some time [illegible] that the [illegible] and the Nevada [illegible] Chicago and England and [illegible] meant [illegible] were moved by the combination [illegible] is possible the combination [illegible] without securing [illegible] that to-day [illegible] the deal to-day [illegible] from abroad or any change in market [illegible] interesting [illegible] in prices [illegible] from this side and the [illegible] to pay up for the [illegible] only from heavy [illegible] cargoes [illegible] nothing of the [illegible] was itself frightened [illegible]

For a few days past Liverpool [illegible] so advanced late [illegible] market to-day [illegible] holding here [illegible] 20 000 tons. Aside from [illegible] will be shipped [illegible] early February [illegible] imports had been [illegible] in the same time [illegible] qrs greater than a year previous and the [illegible] as [illegible] 000 qrs more. It is needed [illegible] all very strongly for another month [illegible] with extreme dullness [illegible] shilling decline. Reports from India [illegible] to crop equalling last year [illegible] the [illegible] was keeping well up. [illegible] of the United Kingdom are now [illegible] 000 qrs annually. The harvested [illegible] September last [illegible] imports to Feb [illegible] weeks out of [illegible] had been [illegible] 28 weeks would [illegible] wholly absorbed [illegible] could not be wholly exhausted [illegible] course of events [illegible] so that of the [illegible] upon for seven [illegible] be about the [illegible] are stated yet [illegible]

FLOUR—A firm market rules and [illegible] not spoken of [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March [illegible]

[illegible] 4s coupons [illegible]
[illegible] Pacific 6s [illegible]
[illegible] Central [illegible]
[illegible] Oregon Navigation [illegible]
[illegible] Transcontinental [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, March 5.

[illegible] receipts include 1005 kegs nails, 231 rls [illegible] 40 ctls [illegible] 10 bbls printing [illegible] shoes, 36 cs oil cloth, 43 cs [illegible] 2 safes, 8 cs seeds, 5 bbls [illegible] 13 rls wall paper, 4 bls leath[illegible] 4 bbls meat, 14 doz brooms, 11 [illegible] cheese, 4 sks coffee, 7 cs var[illegible] 40 cs canned goods, 10 bbls [illegible] 1 to 7 csks 4 bbls glass[illegible]

[illegible] closes with great excitement [illegible] American grain markets. Possibly [illegible] advance but more probably [illegible] will be repeated. Most produce [illegible] potatoes, onions and apples [illegible] wool does not promise to open [illegible] being regarded as rather un[illegible] There has been some loss of sheep in [illegible] 30 to 500 dying in a band, [illegible] has been nearer the inside fig[illegible] to say much of the clip pros[illegible] is quiet but there is much [illegible] activity. Merchandise arrivals [illegible] increase; large dealers re[illegible] interstate commerce bill et[illegible] of this there are heavy ar[illegible] machinery to be noted.

[illegible] Past twenty-four hours: [illegible] 120 ctls feed, 73 sks potatoes [illegible] bxs apples, 3 cs butter, 73 [illegible] dried fruit, 17 cattle. Also from the [illegible] wheat, 279 bbls flour, 33,765 [illegible]

[illegible] To San Francisco per str Columbia: [illegible] wheat, 76 sks 126 crates [illegible] potatoes, 1431 bxs ap[illegible] 4 rls leather, 1 bl blank[illegible] flannels, 4 bdls pelts, 75 dry [illegible] 2 bls deerskins, 3 bls furs, 1 [illegible] 2 sks hair, 3 sks wool, 6190 [illegible] lumber, 16 cook stoves, 11 [illegible] scrap iron, 90 bdls oak and 317 [illegible] bbls fish oil, 170 sks walnuts, [illegible]

[illegible] The Britannia, iron, has been [illegible] C. Cesar & Co. for wheat loading, rate [illegible] The Abercorn, previously reported [illegible] Should to-day's turn in [illegible] consequence, freights may [illegible] advantage. Plenty of open [illegible] for export makes, how[illegible]

[illegible] English markets turn dearer, but [illegible] American markets are greatly [illegible] New York gained in the day [illegible] did much better; the gain [illegible] San Francisco options a [illegible] buyer season, 4½c in buyer year [illegible] year. As shown in our report [illegible] was heavy dealing in the San [illegible] 15,500 tons selling during the [illegible] No session is held Saturday [illegible] San Francisco advice says the [illegible] attributed to war news, but is [illegible] feeling, prospective short Euro[illegible] before new wheat is available, and [illegible] decrease in the American visible. [illegible] that last week's decrease [illegible] The figures are telegraphed [illegible] frequently known by insiders on [illegible] the decrease for the past week [illegible] only a matter of conjecture [illegible] Here it may be remarked that a [illegible] decrease is used at home. In [illegible] exports do not equal the falling off of [illegible] in sight. Monday's news will be [illegible] intense interest by the trade. Of [illegible] market, being in no condition to [illegible] does not materially feel the effect [illegible] turns elsewhere. No doubt it [illegible] much better, yet sellers and buyers [illegible] that prompt business is impossible [illegible] A cargo now going in ship was [illegible] San Francisco shipper. The same [illegible] is said to have telegraphed an [illegible] for a similar lot. This advance [illegible] per cental. This same shipper [illegible] bought several cargoes Oregon [illegible] Some time since, it will be re[illegible] a gigantic deal was working by [illegible] the Nevada bank operating in Cali[illegible] and England, and later it was said [illegible] had proven a failure and that the [illegible] caused by the combination unload[illegible] that the combination did not [illegible] securing itself, and further it is [illegible] to-day's reaction is engineered by [illegible] In the absence of any startling [illegible] or any change in market it [illegible] might naturally be attributed [illegible] by this crowd. The situation is car[illegible] if prices can be successfully [illegible] from this side and the foreign buyer [illegible] to pay up for the quantity afloat, there [illegible] from heavy loss on cargoes now afloat [illegible] of the possible profit if England [illegible] itself frightened by a prospective short [illegible] for a few days past Liverpool futures [illegible] into ones taking the lead. The [illegible] to-day does not call for especial men[illegible] holdings here by shippers have been stated [illegible] tons. Aside from this no great [illegible] will be shipped this season. [illegible] February letters noted a dull wheat [illegible] with the political calms. For two weeks [illegible] imports had been 150,000 qrs above require[illegible] the same time, the quantity afloat was [illegible]

Central Pacific	36	Improvement	38
Rio Grande	21½	Pacific Mail	55¾
Erie	33⅜	Texas Pacific	27¾
Kansas & Texas	33¼	Union Pacific	58⅝
Northern Pacific	28	U. S. Express	62½
N. P. Preferred	59	Wells, Fargo Exp.	129
Northwestern	115¼	Western Union	75⅝

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The market was steady to-day, but not so active. Most stocks sold at about last night's closing, but a few show slight declines. The general feeling is that prices will go higher.

Con. Cal. & Va.	16 50	Ophir	9 37
Best & Belcher	10 37	Potosi	8 00
Sierra Nevada	4 40	Chollar	7 25
Hale & Norcross	4 80	Savage	5 25
Gould & Curry	5 37	Union	3 65
N. B. Isle	4 50	Bullion	2 45
Yellow Jacket	4 80	Bodie	2 85
Nevada Queen	1 45	Alta	1 65
Mexican	5 87	Utah	1 50
Overman	1 05	Justice	1 45
Peerless	60	Andes	1 15
Benton	70	Weldon	1 00

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, March 5.—Consols, 100 11-16. Bank of England rate of interest, 4 per cent. Silver bullion per ounce, 46d.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Silver bullion, per ounce, 100½. Sterling exchange, long $4 85½; short, $4 88¼. U. S. bonds: 3s, 100½; 4s, 128¾; 4½s, 108⅞.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Transfers, 27½. Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 85¼@4 85½; do documentary, $4 84¾@4 85.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 ctls; flour, 21,000 ¼ sks; oats, 365 ctls; potatoes, 6500 sks; barley, 5400 ctls.

Freights—Very quiet; grain tonnage in light demand.

Chartered for lumber from Puget sound to Valparaiso—Nor bk Carl Pihl, 725 tons.

Salmon—The market is very firm and tending higher. It is stated that parties who sold early are now endeavoring to repurchase. Reports of resales include 15,000 cases Black Diamond brand at $1 45 f. o. b., 5000 cases Fisherman's brand, at $1 45 f. o. b., 10,000 cases Aberdeen at $1 35 on river, 7500 cases Occident, private terms, and 15,000 cases Alaska at $1 17½.

Provisions—Strong; bacon 12@12½c; hams 14@14½c.

Wool—Dull, and tone rather easier, in sympathy with Eastern advices.

Flour—Steady; movement liberal: $3 75@4.

Millstuffs—Quiet; bran $14 50@15 50; middlings $20@22.

Butter—Steadier; fresh roll 20@22½c.

Eggs—Dull and unchanged.

Barley—Firmer; No. 1 feed, spot, 97½@$1. Buyer season, 100 tons at 98c, 200 at 98½c, 100 at 98¾c, 200 at 98½c, 300 at 98¾c, 200 at 99c, 400 at 99⅛c, 200 at 99¼c, 700 at 99½c, 200 at 99¾c, 300 at 99⅞c. Seller season, 900 tons at 95c, 100 at 95¼c, 100 at 95¾c.

Potatoes—Firm; Burbanks, strictly choice $1 90@2; common, $1 50@1 75; Peerless, $1 60@1 70; Garnet Chile, $1 65@1 75.

Bags—Not so firm, at 6⅜@6½c.

Oats—Very dull, Oregon $1 40@1 45. Few sales owing to tax assessment; Monday is last day of tax settlement, when a more active market is expected.

Wheat—The market is excited, and higher being favorably affected by the decrease in the visible supply and to a settled feeling in the trade that European supplies will be short. The aspect of the market is encouraging. Prices irregular; quoted at from $1 52½ up to $1 57½ for spot.

On call this morning 14,300 tons sold on option calls, the market being excited and higher. In detail sales were as follows:

Buyer season—200 tons at $1 63½, 400 at $1 62⅞, 700 at 1 63, 200 at $1 63¼, 1500 at $1 63½, 800 at $1 63¾, 400 at $1 63⅞, 100 at 1 63⅝, 4200 at $1 63⅞, 500 at $1 63⅞.

Buyer year—100 tons at $1 67½, 100 at $1 67⅛, 200 at $1 67⅝, 100 at $1 67¼, 200 at $1 67⅜, 100 at $1 67¾, 1600 at $1 68, 100 at $1 68⅛, 400 at $1 68, 300 at $1 68⅛.

Seller year—600 tons at $1 49½, 100 at $1 49¼, 100 at $1 49⅝, 100 at $1 49¾, 100 at $1 49, 600 at $1 49¼, 200 at $1 49½, 500 at $1 49¼.

Spot call board sales—100 tons at $1 55, 100 at $1 55½, 100 at $1 55⅞, all storage paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Copper—Steady; lake, 10½c.

Lead—Quiet; common, 4½c.

Tin—Dull.

Hops—Dull; New York state, 9@22c; California, 6@20c.

Coffee—Spot, fair Rio, firm and quiet at 14½; options, stronger and fairly active: sales, 63,750 bags; March $12 70@12 80, April $12 70@12 75, May $12 75@12 80, June $12 70@12 85, July $12 75@12 80.

Sugar—Steady; refined, steady; extra C 4⅝c, cut loaf and crushed 5⅞@6 5-16, cubes 5 13-16@5⅞.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 5.—The wool market is steady and demand for the past week shows considerable increase in the transactions, amounting to 2,159,000 pounds. Manufacturers have been tempted to come in by the prospect of lower prices. Many grades are in short supply, and a larger number of manufacturers have been on the market, while their purchases have been made in small lots.

Oregon wools are steady, with sales of 10,000 pounds valley at 25@26c; 2000 pounds Eastern, 21@22c.

California wool dull, with sales of 13,000 pounds call at private terms.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Wheat higher; opened 78¼c April, 80¾c May, 81⅜c June, 82⅜c July. At noon 76¾c April, 81⅛c May, 82¾c June, 83⅜c July. Closed 76⅝c March, 77c April, 82⅛c May, 83⅛c June, 84c July.

Provisions, mostly higher—Pork, $21 May; lard, $7 65 May; ribs, $8 67½ May; short ribs, $8 80 cash.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts 1000; steady; shipping steers, 950 to 1500 lbs, $5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 85.

Hogs—Receipts, 5000; excited and 15c to 25c higher; rough and mixed, $5 20@5 60; packing and shipping, $5 85@6 05; light, $5@5 60.

Sheep—Receipts 2000; steady; natives, $3@5 15; Western, $3 50@4 75; Texans, $2@4; lambs, $4 50@5 70.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Wheat higher; opened 90⅞c March, 91⅞c April, 92⅛c May, 92⅛c June. At noon 91c bid March, 92⅛c bid April, 94½c May, 93⅛c June. Closed 91⅛c March, 92⅞ April, 93⅞c May, 93⅞c bid June.

PETROLEUM.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Petroleum was dull, opening at 62⅞, highest 63⅞, lowest 62⅞, closing 63⅛. Sales, 926,000 barrels.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM.

LONDON, March 5.—Wheat, nothing offering off coast. Cargoes on passage turn dearer. Cala. nearly due, 37s; prompt shipment, 38s; No. 2 spring, prompt shipment, 33s, 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Spot wheat firmer; Cala. No. 1, 7s 7½d; No. 2, 7s 4½d.

PARIS, March 5.—Spot wheat, quiet. French country markets, firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—3 P. M.—Wheat firm; offerings moderate. Futures higher; No. 1 California, March, 7s 8½d; April, 7s 9d; May, 7s 10d; June and July, 7s 10½d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The British Aamy went to the O. & C. warehouse to-day.

The Olive S. Southard and Pomona were in stream to-day. The Southard does not discharge at the bunkers.

Br bark Glenmore, 725 tons, ninety days from Newcastle, N. S. W., to C. Cesar & Co., with coal for the gas works, arrived in to-day.

Br ship Lady Isabella, from Santa Rosalia, passed San Francisco 2d inst.

Bark Alden Besse sailed from Hong Kong Jan. 27 for Victoria.

Br bark Glengaber, from Liverpool, reached Honolulu Feb. 17.

Br ship Elmhurst, hence Oct. 21, with wheat by Sibson, Quackenbush & Co., reached Queenstown 128 days out.

London advices of 26th ult. reported that a diver had stopped the leak in the Br bark Vallejo, at Dover, and the water pumped out. Next day she was leaking again and pumps were sent aboard.

Br ship Locksley Hall, from San Francisco, while towing up the Mersey Feb. 26, collided with steamship Regulus and was considerably damaged. After getting clear the ship collided with Br ship Brenda and immediately sunk.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Arrived—Ship Ivanhoe, Seattle; bark Northwest, Port Madison; schr Sailor Boy, Port Townsend; schr Fanny Adele, Gray's Harbor; schr Wing & Wing, coasting. Sailed—Br bk Akarora, Cork; Br bk Tamaya, Cork; str City of Rio Janeiro, Yokohama; str Wellington, Departure Bay.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 5.—Arrived—Ships Fannie Tucker and Theobald, San Francisco; bk Vidette, San Diego; bk Elsinore, San Pedro; schr J. B. Leeds, Mexico; schr Gem and brig North Star, ——; Swede bk Arcana, Melbourne.

PORT BLAKELEY, March 5.—Sailed—Bkt R. K. Ham, San Francisco. Arrived Ger bk Friedeberg, South America.

ASTORIA, March 5.—Str State of California arrived in at 8:20, and left up 10:20 A. M. Str Columbia arrived down 10:35 A. M. Br bk Glenmore, from Newcastle, N. S. W., arrived in 10:20 A. M. Ocklahama left up 2 P. M., with Br bk Glenavon.

TACOMA, March 5.—Sailed—Str San Pedro, San Francisco.

GRAY'S HARBOR, March 2.—Arrived—Schrs Rosalind, Vega, American Boy, San Francisco; brig Tanner, San Pedro. Sailed—Schr Serena Thayer, San Pedro.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Br ship Elmhurst, hence Oct. 21.

SHARPNESS, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Br bk Crown of Italy, hence to discharge.

How Jefferson Lived.

New York Star (Dem.).

If plain and simple life is necessary to a democrat, then Thomas Jefferson was not a democrat. He was fond of sumptuous living. He kept good horses, built a fine house, which was well stocked with wines of rare vintages and adorned with paintings and sculpture. He was one of the first Americans to maintain a chef, whom he brought from Paris when he returned to this country from the French mission. This so excited the ire of Patrick Henry that he denounced Jefferson for having "abjured his native victuals."

Why that Distressing Cough

When you can so easily stop it by the use of that most pleasant Cough Remedy, Santa Abie, a few doses will give you a good night's rest. A thorough treatment cures all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, or money refunded by all druggists.

BEECHER DYING.

A Stroke of Apoplexy that Will Prove Fatal.

HE MAY LIVE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

And Death May Come at Any Moment—The Attack, at First Light, Gradually Destroys his Faculties.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The following bulletin was posted on the door of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's residence in Brooklyn this afternoon: "Mr. Beecher has an attack of apoplexy. He is very ill, but not suffering much pain. A bulletin will be issued morning, noon and night."

At 8:45 to-night Dr. Searle said that the condition of Beecher was unchanged, but he was liable to die at any moment.

10 P. M.—Mr. Beecher is not expected to die before morning.

At 11 o'clock to-night Beecher was slightly better and appeared to be less drowsy. Rev. Dr. Talmage and all the prominent members of Beecher's church called at the house. Beecher, by pointing to his head, indicated that he was suffering there most. His pulse was 103, respiration 32, and temperature 100. Dr. Searle said that no more bulletins would be issued to-night, unless Beecher was found to be dying. He did not think there would be any change before morning. At 11 o'clock the house was closed.

NO CHANGE AT 3 A. M.

NEW YORK, March 6—3 A. M.—There is no change in Beecher's condition.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK.

It Comes on Almost without Warning while Beecher is Abed.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has had a stroke of apoplexy, and now lies unconscious. While hoping that the attack may not prove fatal, grave fears are entertained by his family and familiar friends that his labors as a pastor in this world have ended. Beecher resides with his son, Col. Henry Beecher, at the corner of Hicks and Clarke streets in Brooklyn. A son-in-law who is in the West, another in San Francisco, and his daughter have been telegraphed for. Col. Beecher has also telegraphed for his son who is in Yale college. Col. Beecher and his brother, ex-Assistant District Attorney Wm. C. Beecher, with his wife and Mrs. Beecher, were at the bedside of the great clergyman all day. They were completely overcome with grief at his condition. He has always been in such good health and was apparently so hale for his age that they could hardly realize that he was lying there in such a helpless condition.

THE ATTACK.

His attack came on so gradually that his wife and son were unable to realize the full extent of his illness. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning Beecher awoke and complained of being sick. His wife arose to get something for him to drink. He began to vomit freely and then lay back upon his pillow apparently exhausted. In a short time he fell asleep. Mrs. Beecher concluded that he would feel better in a few hours. The first breakfast bell rang but did not awaken him; the second bell also passed unheeded. Mrs. Beecher had been up for some time and did not wish to disturb him. Becoming alarmed she made an attempt to arouse him but could not do so. She called her son and daughter-in-law. They tried to rouse him. He tried to speak but his voice was thick and the articulation indistinct. Dr. W. S. Searle, the family physician was called. He pronounced Mr. Beecher quite ill but did not apprehend immediate danger.

HOW HE PASSED THE DAY.

During the day Beecher seemed to improve, and hopes were entertained that he would rally. Medicine was given regularly and every change was noted. This morning he appeared to be worse, and it was decided to call Dr. W. A. Hammond, of New York, in consultation with Dr. Searle. Before noon Beecher lapsed into unconsciousness, and was in that condition when Dr. Hammond reached the house. Dr. Hammond pronounced him in a critical condition. He thought that as the patient was naturally a strong man, he might rally. He assured the family that there was some hope. He left shortly after 2 o'clock. Col. Beecher said to-night that his father did not seem to suffer any pain, and when roused seemed to recognize him and Mrs. Beecher. His articulation was too indistinct to be understood. Dr. Hammond was called in as an expert on brain troubles. Col. Beecher said at first he thought the attack was billiousness. It was decided to issue hourly bulletins to inform the anxious friends of Beecher's condition.

A PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT.

The Attack, Mild at First, Slowly Became Severe and Dangerous.

NEW YORK, March 5.—To-morrow's *World* will have the following: "The chances of Beecher's recovery are stated by Dr. W. S. Searle, his family physician, in the following words: "He may live a day and he may live a week, and there is a bare possibility that he may survive the shock, but his full mental and bodily faculties can never be restored."

Beecher's illness was altogether unexpected. He was in his usual good health up to last Thursday evening. He ate at night a supper consisting of half a dozen roast clams, and spent the evening playing backgammon with Mrs. Beecher. He retired early, and did not complain of feeling unwell. He, however, appeared restless after lying down, so much so that he attracted the attention of his wife. He told her he had been suffering with severe headache all night, an affliction to which he is comparatively a stranger. He vomited profusely, and said he felt a little better. Shortly after he fell asleep, and slept without a break until 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. He was not disturbed during this time, as it has been his habit for years to sleep in that manner when out of sorts. He was accustomed to say that sleep was one of his grandest remedies.

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY.

Dr. Hutchinson was called by Mrs. Beecher. The doctor said to a reporter: "I reached the house at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and found Beecher sleeping. His appearance was quite natural, although I thought his face was drawn somewhat to the right side. The skin, especially of his extremities, was cool, but not cold. I easily aroused Mr. Beecher, and he was perfectly conscious. I said to him:

"'You slept so long that your wife became worried and sent for me.'

"'Yes,' he responded, "'I have slept a good while. I've been dreaming. It was a rather pleasant sort of a dream, too. You know I have always been a great dreamer.'

"'And what was your dream?' I asked.

"'I thought,' was the reply, 'that I had been made a duke and my wife a duchess. I dreamed we had a large amount of property invested in British consols, and I've been trying all night to figure out the income. You know, doctor, that riches have always been a great source of trouble to me.'"

NOTHING SERIOUS APPREHENDED.

The doctor continued: "I took my patient's pulse. It was about 80, and I thought it was too full and too hard. He was lying on his back, and he moved all his limbs with apparent freedom. His symptoms were much the same as he has been accustomed to in attacks of indigestion or billiousness, and both myself and the family concluded that nothing more serious was threatened. I prescribed appropriate remedies, and left, not having been in the house more than half an hour. I called again, however, at 10 o'clock the same evening. At that hour I found his pulse much better. I observed, however, that Mr. Beecher's articulation was thick. He seemed drowsy, but answered questions readily. He seemed, on the whole, better than in the afternoon. I was, however, apprehensive that his condition was more serious than it appeared on the surface, and when I left it was with the injunction that I be called at once if there were any change in the patient's condition. Beecher's son William stayed at the bedside with his mother till midnight, and then retired. Mrs. Beecher was on the alert all night long. The family did not see fit to call me till 8 o'clock this morning, and when I arrived I saw that there had been a decided change for the worse. There was partial paralysis of the entire left side, it being most marked in the arm. The hand grasp of the right hand was vigorous, however, but that of the left was almost imperceptible. The left leg was not as much paralyzed as the arm, and the sensation in both arms and the leg appeared perfect.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

"Can you move your left arm?" I asked Mr. Beecher.

"'Oh, yes,' he replied. 'I can touch my head with my hand.'

"He tried to do so, and found that he could not, and it seemed to annoy him. All this time he was exceedingly drowsy. When asked a question he would reply and then drop in a drowsy state. He was not in a comatose condition by any means. His pupils were contracted, but they responded well to the light. When asked to put out his tongue it was only partially produced, and with evident difficulty. His temperature was then 99 degrees, about half a degree above the normal. His pulse was 90, when it is usually from 70 to 75. His respiration was normal and much like that of a man asleep. His general action was like that of a man partially aroused from deep slumber. He said his head still pained him; that there was a 'boring' pain in the right of his head and his brain was sore. Frequently he carried his hand involuntarily to his head, as if it pained him. I pronounced the case apoplexy, and I sent for Prof. Wm. A. Hammond, of New York. I took Mrs. Beecher and William aside, and told how serious the case was. They were incredulous at first, and thought it impossible, as the symptoms were so much like what they had been accustomed to in times past. Mrs. Beecher was overcome with grief when she fully realized, but bore up bravely when encouraged by her son.'

HE GROWS WORSE.

"Dr. Hammond arrived at 2 o'clock, and it was then evident that Mr. Beecher was failing. His temperature was 100 1-5, and his respirations were of peculiar irregularity indicating serious cerebral disease. The paralysis had increased, and there was no power of grasp whatever left in the hand. By tickling the bottom of his foot we caused him to draw it up, producing a reflex motion, but otherwise the limb was helpless. He was still suffering from pain, and managed to say so indistinctly. His articulation was more impaired than ever, and the extremities had become equally warm. His face at the time was very much flushed, and at no time was it pale. He moved his right arm and leg uneasily, as if he were suffering pain. He remained on his back, and made no attempt to roll over.

"From his whole condition at this time it was the opinion of Dr. Hammond and myself that his condition was extremely serious. We therefore advised the family to notify all absent members."

"I was not surprised," said the doctor, "at Beecher's attack. I have known for three years past that he had incipient Bright's disease in a mild form. It has been his custom for some time, while studying, to wrap up his feet in rugs to keep them warm. He was troubled with a rushing of blood to the head."

HIS RECENT WORK.

Much Time Devoted to the Second Volume of his Book.

For the last month or so Beecher has been busily engaged in writing a second volume of his "Life of Christ." He has been closely confined at his work, as he wished to finish it for publication in early summer. He has not been away from his house since his return from Europe, except to run up to Peekskill and his country site for a day at a time. On Sunday last he preached two remarkably vigorous sermons. On Tuesday he went to Peekskill, and returned on Wednesday. He had a slight headache, but thought nothing of it. He worked all day on his book, and went out in the evening with Mrs. Beecher. Thursday the two came over to New York together to buy furniture for the church parlor. After a day in the city they returned home. At supper he ate six roast clams, and retired. About 10 o'clock early Friday morning began his illness.

Col. Beecher visited the sick room to-night, and was recognized by his father. A trained nurse has been engaged to take care of him.

Much excitement was caused in Brooklyn by the announcement of Beecher's illness. Immense crowds gathered near the house and read the bulletins. All through the evening prominent citizens were calling and leaving cards at the door. A policeman was stationed in front of the house to keep the crowd away. Beecher is over 73 years old.

ENGLISH SWINDLERS.

How they have been Gulling Greedy Americans in New York.

NEW YORK, March, 5.—Inspector Byrnes, acting in conjunction with the postoffice inspectors, arrested George Fredrick Parker, president, and E. R. Wetherill, secretary, of the British American agency, with an office on Broadway, under indictments for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, and for violating the state laws as well. The alleged swindle is the old one of ferretting out supposed claims of heirs to vast estates in Great Britain and to sums of $15,000,000 or so lying unclaimed in the Bank of England. They made their business widely known, and soon found plenty of gulls for which they were looking. Both are Englishmen and Parker is alleged to be a ticket-of-leave man who came here from Australia. There were various preliminary charges ranging from fifty cents upward and averaging in the neighborhood of $25 for expectant heir cases. The books seized by the police show that rarely less than $100 was received each day, and lately $400 per day was the average. The books of the concern contained over 30,000 names of next of kin, alphabetically arranged, who have paid in fees during the past winter. The police charge it was all clear profit; that the agency never investigated a claim; never approached the court of chancery, and only paid expenses in the way of a salary to a decoy named James A. Heles, who has an office at No. 115 Chancery Lane, London, and who wrote letters on claims receiving them in a favorable light. One of the circulars of the agency was printed on heavy blue paper with the British coat of arms.

The police have been at work on the case for some months. As early as last fall, within a few weeks of the beginning of the enterprise, Inspector Byrnes received a letter from Commissioner Monroe, of the London police, calling attention to the swindle. One or two of his inspectors went through the claim mill and got all the points at first hands. Indictments were found against the men yesterday. The police say Parker served a term for theft nine years ago, and later again for forgery. They have confederates on the other side named A. C. Wilkeson and E. G. Rideout, whom the London police will be asked to look after.

Later in the evening George W. Gibbons, whose name is printed on some of the circulars as the agency's counsel, was also arrested. He protested that he knew nothing of the affairs of the office, but was nevertheless locked up.

BISHOP, THE MIND READER.

He Gives in New York a Remarkable Evidence of his Powers.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Washington Irving Bishop, the famous mind reader, gave a peculiarly trying test of his powers this afternoon at the Hoffman house, in the presence of members of the press, the theatrical profession, doctors, lawyers and others. He borrowed a brooch from Mrs. Frank Leslie, which he gave to a committee of four gentlemen, previously chosen from the audience, telling them to conceal it anywhere within a mile of the hotel. The committee drove off in a carriage, returning after half an hour's absence. Bishop was then blindfolded. This was done by tying cotton batting around his eyes. Then a black bag was put over his head and fastened around his neck. A two-seated open carriage was waiting at the door, and in this Mr. Bishop and three members of the committee took seats, and Bishop then took the reins and drove off through the great crowd of people and vehicles, guiding the horses with remarkable dexterity considering that he could not use his eyes. He drove over a devious route, and just near the southeast corner of Grammercy park stopped the vehicle and alighted, the committee following. A large crowd had run after the carriage all the way from the Hoffman house, and Bishop had hard work making his way through the throng that locked about him. He crossed the street and proceeded along the east side of Grammercy park until he reached the entrance to the Grammercy Park hotel, into which he turned without hesitation, walked into a room, and placed his hand on a vase which rested upon a table. He held his hand there for a few seconds and then requested that the vase be removed. His wish was complied with, and he picked the brooch up from the table where it had been left by the committee.

A MUGWUMP WHO SEES IT.

Chicago News (Mugwump).

To say nothing of the retention of Wilbanks at this point and a general demoralization of the service at many other places, the enforced resignation of Col. John Jameson from the general superintendency of the railway mail service has the appearance of being fraught with the worst features of the infamous spoils system.

As narrated by the Washington correspondent of the *News*, the resignation of Col. Jameson "was asked, tendered and accepted within a few hours" at the behest of Senators Beck and Saulsbury—not because the superintendent was incompetent or derelict in the discharge of his duty, but solely because, as a republican, he was distasteful to these two old bourbon democrats.

If these are the facts, Mr. Vilas has written the strongest condemnation of his own action in the letter accepting Col. Jameson's resignation. "Your history and record in the service you and yours may rightfully regard with pride, and I gratify my own feelings in testifying that, for nearly two years, while I have been in charge of the department, your service has been specially faithful, useful and patriotic; that your abilities and character have commended you warmly to my regard and friendship;" and, therefore, after twenty-one years, "during which you have honorably risen from the grade of mail messenger to that of general superintendent of the railway mail service of the United States," the postoffice department under Mr. Vilas's charge has no further use for "your specially faithful, useful and patriotic services"—because Senators Beck and Saulsbury want a democrat in that position.

WASHINGTON.

The President Pardons a Number of Convicts.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Its Friends Urging its Approval by the President—The Failure of the Fortification Bill—Washington Notes.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A List of the Fortunate Convicts, with the Executive's Reasons.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The president acted on a large number of pardon cases yesterday. Norman H. Camp, convicted of embezzlement and sentenced in January, 1886, to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the territorial prison of Idaho, and to pay a fine of $1000, and stand committed until it shall be paid. The president granted a pardon in this case, and endorsed the application as follows: "In my opinion there are grave doubts as to the guilt of this convict. He has been imprisoned under his sentence for more than a year, and his character prior to conviction, and his surroundings, are, I think, sufficient guaranty in any event of his future good conduct."

A pardon was also granted in the case of He Ying and He Lung who were convicted in the eastern district of Arkansas of violating internal revenue tax, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100. The president's endorsement on this case was: "If any part of the sentence in this case remains unexecuted, let the convicts be pardoned. If not, let the matter remain as it is. The thirty days' imprisonment expired long ago; if they are detained for the fine, let that and all else be remitted."

A WASHINGTON TERRITORY CASE.

The president also granted a pardon in the case of J. Woldan, convicted of violating the postal laws and sentenced September 16, 1886, to one year's imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at McNeill's island, Washington territory. He endorsed the application "granted, upon the ground that owing to the youth of the convict and the circumstances of the case, I am satisfied that the ends of justice will be as well subserved by the punishment already suffered, and the prospects of the boy as well secured by imprisonment of the months already suffered, as if he were longer confined in his place of imprisonment."

Similar action was taken on the case of Joseph H. Evans, who was convicted of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, and sentenced November, 1884, to five years and six months in the Utah penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $250. The president endorsed this application as follows: "Granted—This convict is nearly 70 years old, and was convicted of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. He has been imprisoned more than two years, and his pardon is prayed for by his legal wife. Though he will not promise to obey the law against polygamy, yet I am determined that the hardship of his case shall not be cited to show that the government is inclined to be vindictive in its attempts to extirpate the practice of polygamy."

Pardons were also granted to the following: Alfred Brotherton, convicted of conspiracy to castaway the vessel of which he was master, and sentenced May 5, 1886, to one year's imprisonment in the Baltimore jail, and to pay a fine of $1000.

James Gordon, violation of polygamy laws.

Mrs. Melvina Knight, violation of the internal revenue laws in Kentucky.

A BANK EMBEZZLER.

A pardon was granted in the case of Oscar T. Baldwin, convicted of misappropriating bank funds and making false entries as cashier of the Merchant's bank of Newark, N. J., and sentenced January 3, 1882, to fifteen years' imprisonment. The president's indorsement was: "This convict has been totally relieved from imprisonment upon a writ of habeas corpus, and the only effect of a pardon now is to restore him to his rights as a citizen. This I am entirely willing to do, in view of his standing and respectability prior to his conviction, and in the belief that society will not be injured by such restoration."

The president declined to interfere in the case of Charles A. Barles, alias Charles McGregor, who was convicted of perjury and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and to pay a fine of $100. He endorsed the application for pardon in this case as follows: "Denied. This man was sentenced to imprisonment for three years. He has not yet served one. The crime of perjury is so dreadful and so dangerous, and guilt in this case being confessed, I cannot bring my mind to the granting of a pardon in this case."

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Interested Congressmen Insist that the President may yet Sign the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An effort has been made since the adjournment of congress to induce the president to sign the river and harbor bill, and those interested in securing this action assert that there is nothing in the constitution to prevent his doing so now, if he is so disposed. Several members of congress, including Representatives Willis and Dibble, are agreed that he has power, and have endeavored to persuade him to sign the bill. Mr. Willis said to-day that there was nothing in the constitution which provided that the president should sign a bill before 12 o'clock on the 4th of March, or that he should report the fact of his signature to the house. The only provision with relation to bills not signed before the expiration of congress, he said, was that the ten-day limit should not operate to make the measure become a law. He called on the president to-day, and suggested to him that he sign the bill now, unless he objected to its provisions. The president informed him that he could not do so, as he was fully convinced that his constitutional power to sign or veto acts of congress expired with the adjournment of that body. Attorney-General Garland agreed entirely with the president on this question.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—By a recent order of the president the military reservation of Fort Colville, W. T., has been transferred to the department of the interior for disposition, under the act of July 5, 1884, it being no longer of use for military purposes.

The agreement recently concluded between the northwest Indian commission on behalf of the government, and Indians of the great Blackfoot reservation, in Northern Montana, has been received at the Indian bureau. By its terms three separate reservations are set apart for permanent homes of the Indians—one for the Peck agency Indians, another for the Belknap agency Indians, and a third for Indians of the Blackfoot agency, each comprising an area of about 1200 square miles, leaving an area estimated to contain about 17,500,000 acres, a territory about three times larger than the state of Maryland, which the Indians cede to the United States, in consideration of the following sums: For the Peck Indians, $165,000 per annum for ten years; for the Fort Belknap Indians, $115,000 per annum for the same period; for the Blackfeet Indians, $150,000 per annum for ten years. These sums are to be expended under direction of the secretary of the interior in the purchase of stock for breeding purposes, subsistence, clothing and otherwise, for the comfort and civilization of the Indians. It is believed by the commission that the compensation agreed upon is fair and equitable, and sufficient to place them in a position to speedily become self-supporting, and to require no further government aid.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The aggregate of the appropriation bills passed by the Forty-ninth congress is about $250,000,000. The total is exclusive of sums appropriated by the river and harbor and the deficiency appropriation bills, which failed of enactment. Appropriations for the current fiscal year aggregate $261,000,000, which amount would have been equaled by the appropriation voted by the last congress had the two bills mentioned become laws.

Some idea of the manner in which the Forty-ninth congress wound up its work may be found in the declaration of a member of little experience that the record revealed the fact that one quarter of the legislation of the session had been enacted in the last legislative day. An enrolling clerk of twelve years' experience said that never in that length of time had he witnessed the haste exhibited in the last twenty-four hours of the congress which had just expired. Enough papers to fill a half-bushel basket, all of them presidential vetoes of house bills, lay in a pile on the floor of the clerks' office in the house wing of the capital this morning. They number 101 in all.

DEATH OF COL. R. W. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Lieut.-Col. R. W. Scott, Third artillery, chief of the publication office of the war records of the rebellion, died at his residence in this city this afternoon, of pneumonia.

Col. Scott was a son of Rev. W. A Scott, a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian church, and was born at Winchester, Tennessee. He served with distinction throughout the war, and at the battle of Gainesville was wounded and brevetted for gallantry. Before the war he was stationed on the Pacific coast, and had at one time under his charge the United States steamer Massachusetts, during the San Juan troubles in 1859. For two years he was professor of military science at Faribault, Minn. Col. Scott was the author of a very valuable digest of military laws of the United States, which was published in 1872. High appreciation of his ability and military knowledge was frequently shown by those most familiar with his capacity and notably his assignment as military secretary in 1878 to the joint commission of congress for reorganization of the army under what was known as the Burnside bill, and subsequently as recorder of the court of inquiry in the case of Judge Advocate General Swain. But the most substantial recognition of all was his selection as compiler of the records of the late war, to which duty he was assigned on the 1st of January, 1878. This is the most important publication of the sort ever attempted, and the only one of the kind ever made by a government, except that of the German empire of the Franco-German war, which is in no wise so complete as this will be when finished.

THE FAILURE OF THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—As explained in the senate by Dawes, the rock upon which the conferrees on the fortification appropriation bill finally split was section 8 of the bill prepared by the senate conferrees. This section authorizes the advisory board to make contracts with responsible steel manufacturers for a supply of 1000 tons of gun steel, subject to tests and inspection at every stage, and appropriated $8,000,000 for its purchase. The corresponding provision made by the house conferrees was contained in section 9 of their bill. This section appropriates a like sum of $6,000,000 for the purchase of steel, but with provision that only so much should be accepted as would suffice for the fabrication of three guns, eight, ten or twelve inches in caliber. These guns were to be tested by requiring them to endure 200 discharges in periods of time ranging from eighty to 120 minutes. If they failed to pass the tests no more of the appropriation was to become available for the purchase of steel. The objection of the senate conferrees to this proviso was that it would result in leaving the country without guns for many years to come, as it would take at least three or four years to finish and test specimen guns, and in the event of their success as many additional years to procure others of the same type.

NOMINATIONS THAT WERE REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Only four of the president's nominations made during the session just closed were rejected by the senate, as follows: J. C. Matthews, of Albany, to be recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia; Charles W. Fisk, of Indiana, to be surveyor general of Nevada; Charles E. Dailey to be register of the land office at Tucson, Arizona; Oliver Shannon, to be receiver of public moneys at North Platte. The following are nominations which remain unacted upon, and therefore died when the session ended: J. M. Brooks, United States Attorney for the southern district of California. Registers of the land office: James M. Adams, at Spokane Falls, W. T.; Wm. Blaine, Blackfoot, Idaho.

WORK ON THE CRUISERS DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Officials of the navy department say that the failure of the general deficiency bill will seriously embarrass work on the three cruisers, Atlanta, Boston and Chicago. The bill as agreed upon in conference appropriated $247,000 for the construction of these vessels. The bureau of construction and repair has not a dollar on hand, and all work on the Chicago will have to be stopped and the men at Chester yard discharged. It is expected, however, that the Atlanta can be finished, as but little remains to be done on her. It is estimated that the completion of the Boston and Chicago will be delayed from fifteen months to two years by the failure of the bill.

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE VETOES.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Enough papers to fill half a bushel basket, all of them presidential vetoes of house bills, lay in a pile on the floor of the clerk's office, in the house wing of the capitol, this morning, numbering 101 in all.

NOTABLE DEAD.

DEATH OF A NOTED NUN.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—The *Journal's* South Bend, Indiana, special says that Mother Angela, one of the most widely known women in this country, died very suddenly to-day at St. Mary's academy, an educational institution for females, which she founded in 1850 at Notre Dame. Mother Angela was a niece of Thomas Ewing, secretary of state under President Harrison, and was educated with her cousin, now the wife of General Sherman, at Georgetown convent. She was also a cousin of James G. Blaine, both being born in the same house in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and passing their earlier years together. During her Washington life Mother Angela, then Miss Gillespie, was a much courted belle, noted for her learning and wit. When twenty-six years old she left society, joined the order of the sisters of the Holy Cross, and coming to South Bend, where Rev. Father Sorod had already founded the university of Notre Dame, she established St. Mary's academy, and under her administration it became one of the most noted educational institutions in the country. In 1870 she became the mother of the order for the United States. During the war she devoted most of her time to establishing hospitals and overseeing the care of sick and wounded soldiers. As mother superior she founded a number of academies for women throughout the country.

CHARLES J. PETERSON, AUTHOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Charles J. Peterson, the author, and the publisher and proprietor of *Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine*, died suddenly at his residence last night, aged 68 years.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE INDIANA MUDDLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—The session of the legislature is practically ended. It expires on Monday by limitation. Representative Robinson appeared before the Turpie investigation committee to-day, and denied that he had ever received or been offered any money, property or consideration for his vote for senator, and that he had ever been approached with any proposition of the kind. After the committee was through with him, Robinson said that Representative Bertram might be called before the committee to testify, saying that he understood that Bertram had said that he had been offered $3000 to vote for Harrison. The committee adjourned without calling Bertram.

THE NEW JERSEY ROW.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 5.—John H. Laird, of Englishtown, who was assaulted in the assembly chamber last Wednesday, during the exciting scene which followed the election of Rufus Blodgate to the United States senatorship, has decided to sue Congressman Nelson J. Pidcock, his assailant. Laird places his damages at $10,000. He is secretary of the state democratic committee. The case will be taken before the grand jury of Mercer county for criminal indictment.

SHOT DEAD BY A WOMAN.

LANCASTER, March 4.—Levi Brooks, living in Elizabeth township, this county, was shot this morning by Mary Gäscher, a relative, and instantly killed. The woman claims that she saw Brooks coming up the steps with a knife in his hands, and fearing that he was going to kill her she got a shotgun and fired through the door, killing Brooks instantly. The cause of the latter's visit is not known.

ENGLAND.

RESIGNATION OF SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, March 5.—It is officially announced this afternoon that Michael Hicks-Beach has resigned the office of secretary for Ireland, and that Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of state for Scotland, has been appointed to succeed him. Hicks-Beach is suffering from catarrh, and his resignation was due to that cause. He will proceed to Berlin for the purpose of undergoing treatment by a celebrated oculist in that city.

THE CARGO SACRIFICED.

LONDON, March 5.—The Red Star line steamship Waeswand, which went ashore on Goodwin Sands, near Deal, while on her way to Antwerp from New York, floated after throwing overboard 200 tons of her cargo. She has been towed to Antwerp.

WAR NOTES.

THE REVOLUTION OVER.

SOFIA, March 5.—Nine of the Rustchuk rebels have been sentenced to death. The consuls of the various powers at Rustchuk have urged the postponement of the carrying out of the sentence. The other troops who took part in the insurrection have been sentenced to prison. Capt Bollman, charged with being one of the leaders of the insurrection and who claimed to be a Russian subject, has sought German protection. Order prevails everywhere in Bulgaria to-day.

BELGIUM.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—An explosion of firedamp occurred to-day in a colliery at Quaregnen, four miles from Mons. The explosion shattered roofs and galleries so that many of them fell.

A later dispatch from Mons says that 120 men who were in the mine at the time of the explosion were killed. It had not been possible at the time the dispatch was sent to reach the dead bodies of the victims.

GERMANY.

COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS.

BERLIN, March 5.—Complete returns are as follows: Conservatives 81, imperialists 39, national liberals 100, centre 97, new German liberals 34, Poles 15, protesters 15, socialists 11, Guelphs 4, Danish 1.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Mexicans Responsible for the Nogales Trouble.

TWO SMALL VESSELS GO ASHORE.

Fiendish Revenge in California—A Five Thousand Dollar Burglary—The Wheat Market Booming—Notes.

THE TROUBLE AT NOGALES.

Gov. Torres of Sonora Censures the Mexican Soldiers.

NOGALES, Arizona, March 5.—Gov. Torres of Sonora, Mexico, and staff, accompanied by Col. Arvizu, arrived this morning from Hermosillo. Gov. Torres, on learning the particulars of the affair of Thursday, censured the Mexican consul, Senor Labadie, in unmeasured terms for not delivering Lieut. Guitterez—who led the soldiers in the attack on the Americans—to the American authorities immediately. Col. Arvizu, in order to clear himself, stated to the governor that the Americans were in fault, whereupon the governor said: 'The Americans are not in fault. They were not in Mexico fighting you. What business had your soldiers in the United States, armed and fighting United States authorities?"

Governor Torres is highly indignant at the action of the local Mexican authorities. Upon learning that Senor Vasquel, chief of the Mexican police, had been removed for refusing to take a hand against the Americans, he immediately reinstated him. He was ordered to take a force of men to secure Lieut. Guitterez and turn him over to the United States authorities. The chief thereupon dispatched ten men on horseback, fully armed, to scour the country and bring in Guitterez dead or alive. This, it is believed, will prevent further trouble.

TWO VESSELS ASHORE.

One will Probably be Floated—The Other a Total Loss.

VICTORIA, March 5.—The British iron bark Viola went ashore at Esquimalt in a gale, at high tide this morning. She arrived from London yesterday. It is thought that when the cargo is lightered the vessel will get off without damage.

The sealing schooner Rustler, owned by Capt. Warren, Victoria, was blown ashore on the west coast of South Cape Beal on the night of February 26, and is a total wreck. Loss, $1500; uninsured. The Rustler went to sea three weeks ago, and had taken no seals.

A FIENDISH REVENGE.

A Storehouse Blown to Atoms and a Dwelling Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Some time last night some unknown person blew up the storehouse of Lillie Mercer, at Pacheco, destroying all the goods and everything in the building, with giant powder. Every vestige of the building and goods was blown to atoms. Some one, supposed to be the same parties who destroyed the store, set fire to his dwelling house, which is completely destroyed, with all of the household goods, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. It was done in the middle of the night, and no one was awake. The work of devastation was accomplished before any of the inhabitants were aware of what was going on. Besides this they set fire to his buggy and burned that. Consequently Mr. Mercer is nearly, if not entirely, ruined. The postoffice, which was kept in Mr. Mercer's store, is also a total wreck.

CALIFORNIA.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR BURGLARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Facts regarding a burglary of $5000 worth of jewelry on Wednesday night from the residence of Asa Fisk, at 709 Hayes street, have been just made public to-day. It seems that certain professional burglars discovered the fact that Fisk was in the habit of keeping in his house a quantity of valuable jewelry which he had received as security on loans. The burglars watched the house, and when all of the family were absent at the theater Wednesday night, forced an entrance from the rear and ransacked it. When the family returned they were startled by the discovery that the house had been robbed. The robbers had carried off diamonds, watches and rings worth $5000, but had left over twice that amount scattered on the floor. It is believed they were frightened away in the midst of their work. Detectives are busy on the case.

WHEAT MARKET BOOMING.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The session of the San Francisco produce exchange was one of animation this morning. Buyer season wheat which closed yesterday afternoon at $1 58⅞ opened to-day at an advance of four and three-eighths cents, fell to $1 62⅞, rose to $1 63¼ and amid much excitement closed at $1 63⅞. Buyer 1887 opened at $1 67½, a rise of 3⅝ cents. Heavy sales were made at this figure and the market closed at $1 68⅛. Spot season, storage paid, which closed yesterday at $1 52⅞ opened to-day at $1 55 and closed at $1 55½. The barley market was also active and higher. No. 1 feed, buyer season, opened at 98 cents, an advance of 1¾ cents over yesterday's closing price and closed at 99⅞ cents.

WILL ESCAPE WITH A REPRIMAND.

SACRAMENTO, March 5.—The assembly, in considering the report of the committee on the Ray Falk investigation, decided to have a reprimand administered to him for changing the places of bills on the file of the assembly, instead of dismissing him as recommended by the committee. Speaker Jordan announced in the assembly this evening that he would administer the reprimand Monday at 2:15 P. M.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

WEDDING AT WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, March 5.—Engineer A. M. Fowlkes, of the mountain division of the O. R. & N., arrived in town to-day and called upon Conductor Thompson of the east division to conduct him to Rev. Eagan's to witness his marriage. One hour after their arrival the happy pair were on the return to the engineer's residence in La Grande. The bride is Miss Anna Brower, of La Grande.

STATE DISPATCHES.

RESIDENCE AND BARN BURNED.

LA GRANDE, March 5.—The residence and barn of J. Farrell, at Orodell, were entirely consumed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning, caused by the explosion of a lamp in the kitchen. The total loss is about $1800, covered by a policy in the Phoenix Insurance company, of Hartford, Conn., for $1500.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a lifelong study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

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RAILROAD NOTES.

The Chicago & Northwestern Soon to Enter Idaho.

Good Prospects for the Jacksonville Branch of the Oregon & California—Snow Sheds for the Northern Pacific.

J. R. McCollum of Curtis, Nebraska, writes to the *Statesman* that the extension of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad west from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, the point to which the road has been completed, will be pushed very rapidly this spring and summer. The firm with which he is connected has a contract for 100 miles of grading, with eighty miles of track to lay, work on which will begin April 1. The proposed point of entry into Idaho territory is near Eagle Rock, where the road will cross the Snake river, by a short cut to the Boise river; it will then strike a good grade to Boise City. This road, it is generally understood, will connect Boise City with the Oregon Pacific.

JACKSONVILLE'S RAILROAD.

Bright Prospects for a Branch Line to Connect with the O. & C.

Jacksonville Times.

According to the report of Frank Huffer, engineer in charge of the preliminary work on the proposed Jacksonville branch railroad, it will cost the sum of $29,303 04 to build said road to Medford and $27,973 51 to build it to Central Point. These figures do not include freight charged on the O. & C railroad on rails, fastenings, motor and flat car, neither the cost of the right-of-way, which will be inconsiderable, owing to expected concessions. Manager Koehler of the O. & C. railroad estimated that the cost of building and equipping this line would be between $35,000 and $35,000, which is generally considered much too high. In our next issue we hope to be able to give a detailed statement of the estimates of both Messrs. Koehler and Huffer.

At the meeting held last Monday evening Mr. Huffer's report was accepted, and a resolution passed to enter into articles of incorporation. Messrs. Nunan, Reuter, Klippel, Jackson and Muller have been designated as incorporators and the capital stock has been placed at $30,000. Two different sets of incorporation papers have been signed—one designating Medford as the terminus, the other naming Central Point. The route and town which offers the greatest inducements will be selected, and soon, too. The incorporators met Wednesday afternoon, and it was decided that two of them should interview the citizens of Medford, two to the people of Central Point, while the fifth (Mr. Nunan) will endeavor to interest the wholesale merchants of Portland and San Francisco in our enterprise. Correspondence has also been opened with the S. P. R. R. Co., which will probably soon have control of the O. & C. R. R.

Thus have the first steps toward the consummation of Jacksonville's most important enterprise been taken. It is sincerely to be hoped that such harmony and good judgment will prevail as to ensure success. There should be an entire absence of opposition that is not well founded, for a house divided against itself must certainly fail.

About $18,000 has been subscribed to the capital stock of the railroad, and enough more has already been promised to make the sum $20,000. No doubt several thousand dollars will be subscribed by wholesale merchants in Portland and San Francisco, while other pecuniary assistance will be received from different sources.

We consider that success is certain if those most deeply interested are true to themselves, the welfare of our town, and that of the people in general. That the branch railroad will be of great benefit to us all none can successfully dispute, and that our prosperity and importance as a trade center depends on rail connection with the O. & C. R. R. is equally as incontrovertible.

FROM THE N. P. FRONT.

Eighteen Miles of Snow Sheds to be Built on the Cascades Division.

Kittitas Localizer.

Tunnel City has been rechristened Martin by the railroad people, and the station at the east end of the tunnel will be known by that name. The name was derived from Martin creek, which runs near by.

The track force laid the steel to Martin on Thursday. The work will not be allowed to rest here, but as soon as the bridge at this point can be erected the decapods will commence climbing the switchback.

The Kennewick bridge and the snow sheds, all to be erected this summer, will probably require 12,000,000 or more feet of lumber. The sawmill men of Kittitas county may well feel jubilant over the outlook for a prosperous season.

A short time ago there appeared in the *New Era* a statement to the effect that the N. P. R. would have to snowshed about forty miles of its line to protect it during the winter months. This is an erroneous statement. The length of the mountain grades and switchback, entire (the only portion of the line where sheds will be required), is but twenty miles, and only a portion of this will require snowsheds. We are informed by Engineer Huson that the entire amount of snowsheds required on the Cascade division will not exceed eighteen miles. Statements have also appeared in various papers as to the probability of blockades upon this portion of the road in the future. A comparison with the Central Pacific railroad may be of interest in this connection. On the latter road, through blue canyon and Emigrant gap, there are thirty miles of continuous snowsheds, and the snow falls to the depth of twenty-four feet. The greatest depth upon the grade of the switchback this winter (which is unusually severe) is less than fifteen feet.

With the road in operation, plows running continually to prevent the snow from accumulating upon the track, and the protection afforded by the sheds to be erected, the chances for blockades are slight. When the big tunnel is completed next year and the seven miles of switchback line dispensed with, the probability of blockades will be still more remote.

TUNNEL PROGRESS.

Progress in Stampede tunnel February 26:

East end—heading........................1841 feet.
" " breast..............................1811 "
West end—heading........................1840 "
" " breast..............................1791 "

Weather—Snowing. Thermometer, 34 degrees above zero.

DEPTH OF SNOW.

East end switchback.....................11.9 feet.
Summit..................................14.5 "
West end switchback.....................9.7 "
West mountain grade.....................9.2 "

TABERNACLE.

Mr. Doughty Discusses How the Bible may be Considered the Word of God.

The Rev. John Doughty lectured yesterday afternoon at the Tabernacle on the question, "In what sense may the bible be considered as the word of God."

The lecturer began by saying the claim of the bible itself is that it is the word of God. Paul's statement is that it is "God breathed," for that is the real meaning of the original Greek word which is in the authorized version, rendered "inspiration." The "thus said the Lord" runs all through the Books of Moses and the prophets. Christ, when on earth, endorsed this idea in respect to the Old Testament, which among them was known as the law and the prophets, when he said, "I am not come to destroy the law but to fulfil them," that is to fill them full. Paul's statement was that all scripture was God-breathed.

He then claimed that one of the great mistakes of the past was in acknowledging that science or history, as such, was to be drawn from the bible, because when science proved that its cosmogony or philosophy were, in the least sense, incorrect, or when historical critics detected the least flaw in the correctness of the narrative, then the infidels cried out. Where, now, is your infallible bible? How can it be the word of God is inspired, if it contains unscientific propositions or if it is anywhere historically incorrect or contradictory? The truth was that God left man to learn history and to delve into science by the aid of his own natural powers. But there were certain topics, such as the existence and character of God, his relations to man, the nature of heaven, what eternal life is and many other kindred questions, which no man could find by his natural powers and which were, therefore, properly subjects of revelation.

We must take the ground that the bible is intended to enlighten us only on spiritual questions, to teach us only spiritual things. But, on the face of it and in the letter, it seems to be far otherwise. The Old Testament is a history of the Jews and a series of prophetic rhapsodies which no man can understand. How then can it be claimed to teach spiritual truth? In this way, simply, the bible is, from Genesis to Revelations, wherever its spiritual teaching is not clear on the face of it, a series of parables or allegories, which, however the appearance may be different in the letter, in their symbolic or inward sense have the highest and holiest meaning. The ceremonials of the Jews were all types of true spiritual worship couched in outward forms, the history of Israel the same; the psalms and prophets filled with spiritual imagery which, when understood, was rich with lessons of eternal interest. Our Savior always spoke in parables. To such an extent was this the case that it was recorded that "without a parable spake he not unto them."

The speaker then proceeded to show by a multitude of quotations from the scripture itself the fact of its containing this allegorical sense, not the manner in which it was to be drawn forth. He showed how the Lord continually turned all literal events into spiritual lessons, and this not once or twice, but all the time. He also gave examples of the manner in which Jesus drew forth the allegorical meaning of many portions of the Old Testament. What was meant by a spiritual meaning without the letter was indicated by the parables of the good Samaritan, the ten commandments, or the prodigal son. These might very well have been historically true, but in the letter they are a natural act of an amiable Samaritan, a word picture of a Jewish wedding, and a story of one who deserted his father's house, spent his money in riotous living, was reduced to miserable circumstances, and returning penitent was received at home with joy. But in the spirit of them they teach—the first, a lesson of love to the neighbor; the second, the necessity of preparing the heart and mind to receive the Lord; the third, the miserable effects of sin and the Lord's loving kindness and tender mercy to all who are repentant. All scripture, he claimed, was written on the same principle, and he essayed to show that the Old Testament itself shadowed this forth; that Christ everywhere taught it, and that Paul devoted many pages to enforcing the truth. He instanced, out of many other cases how the Savior, after the miracle of the feeding of the five thousand, turned their minds from the literal incident to the spiritual lesson conveyed in it, admonishing them to "labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which would endure unto everlasting life which the Son of Man should give unto them;" how he then declared the story of the manna in the desert to be an allegory of the fact that God feeds all his children with the heavenly manna. The speaker instanced the case of the Samaritan woman with whom he conversed at Jacob's well: how he turned the conversation from the literal water to the water he should give, which in any one would be a well of water springing into everlasting life. Thus he made the water to represent the gospel truths, Jacob's well to signify himself the great fountain of all truth, the Samaritan woman to represent all who came in any way to Jesus, the drinking of the water to mean the imbibing of the truths of life which he should give. He also showed how both Old and New Testaments shadowed forth in abundant instances their own symbolic nature, and how Jesus constantly interlaced his own symbolic sayings with earliest holy writ; how man was spoken of under the symbol of a tree, which was to bring forth good fruit; how Christ was called the light of the world; how he commanded his followers to enter in by the straight gate, using the well-known gate at Jerusalem called the Straight, as a symbol of the proper life walk of man; how he alluded to man in error and evil as sick, and to himself as the physician of such; how he called himself a bridegroom and the church a bride; how allusion was made to the gathering of souls into heaven by the Lord, as thrusting in the sickle to gather the ripe harvest; how the Lord was called a shepherd and his followers the sheep; how he likened himself to a vine, and the people of his church to the branches. The lecturer thus traced how emphatically the words of the writers of the Old Testament, and of Jesus in the New were in all their parts and everywhere symbolic and in the form of parable; and he endeavored to show that in all its least parts, the scripture was an allegory, and that it was not at all difficult to prove it. From this the lecturer passed to the teachings of Paul and quoted freely to prove that Paul recognized everywhere the doctrine of an allegorical sense to the Old Testament scripture, and he adduced many instances where this apostle had given a pretty full idea of the meaning of some of these allegories, such as that of the crossing of the Red Sea and the history of Abraham, Sarah and Hagar.

The speaker then called attention to the fact of his inability to give anything like an adequate idea of this subject in the space of a single lecture, but assured them that the inspirations of the scripture as the word of God was to be found in and proved by this law of sacred symbolism. Take these various books, some written by learned, some by unlearned men, in various ages of the world and under such varied circumstances, and find that there is a law of divine symbolism not uncertain and arbitrary, but fixed and positive, by which the whole of them may be interpreted harmoniously and without break; find that the same key applied to these many books written by many penmen, and that they may be translated into their spiritual language by as certain a method as Latin can be translated into English; and the consciousness will soon become satisfied that they could be the productions of no human mind—that it was beyond the range of human possibility that it could be so, and that therefore they are God breathed in all their parts. Finally, the key to this wonderful truth which so beautifully unlocked and harmonized all scripture, was to be found in the writings of Swedenborg.

The lecturer then announced that he would continue this course of lectures through a portion of the coming week, and that the subject of this evening's lecture would be, "What is to be Understood by the Second Coming of the Lord?"

SELLWOOD.

CHARTER ELECTION.

The election for city officers and four councilmen, under the charter granted by the late session of the legislature, was held yesterday afternoon. There were two tickets in the field. Eighty-five votes were cast and the entire regular ticket was elected. The vote was:

For President of Council—J. G. Cunningham, 82; no opposition.

For councilmen—A. M. Speckelmier, 63; C. F. Chatterton, 64, C. R. Murphy, 67; E. L. Corner, 83; R. Bean, 19; J. P. Zeruglebel, 15; J. L. Mellrath, 10.

For recorder—G. L. Reed, 58; C. F. Petsch, 26.

For street commissioner—L. W. Robertson, 82; no opposition.

For marshal—N. Counts, 55; J. Robertson, 29.

For treasurer—A. E. Severance, 62; F. C. Briggs, 23.

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The school superintendents of Multnomah and Clackamas counties, finding that the bitter feeling between the citizens of Willsburg and Sellwood would result in injury to the educational interests of district No. 70, have divided it on the line last petitioned for by the residents of the district. Willsburg retains the organization, and consequently will have but two directors to elect. Sellwood will become a new district, and elect a full board. The voters of the joint district will meet on Monday evening to finish up the business of the old district.

DROWNED NEAR THE CASCADES.

A man named James Jones was drowned last Saturday about two miles above the Cascades, on the Washington territory side, says the Dalles *Times-Mountaineer*. Mr. Jones was an old boatman, and had been engaged in the river trade for many years. He was going on board the scow at the time the accident happened, when his foot slipped and he fell into the water, never rising to the surface afterwards. His body was recovered soon afterwards, and an inquest held over the remains. Mr. Jones was about 45 years of age, and of Irish descent.

WAS SHE ROBBED BY FRIENDS?

Mrs. F. W. Tubersill, of this city, has lost $425 by robbery. The story of the loss, as reported by the victim to the police, is as follows: On Friday morning Mrs. Tubersill called at the house of Mrs. J. J. Randall, corner Third and Washington and asked Mrs. Randall to accompany her to the dentist's. She had $425 with her, which she requested Mrs. Randall to put away in some safe place until they returned. In the presence of Mrs. Randall's husband, the money was placed in a trunk. Upon their return from the dentist's Mrs. Randall found a note from her husband stating that he had locked the trunk and would be back in a few minutes. Up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning Randall had not returned, so Mrs. Randall asked the police whether she had a right to break open the trunk. She was advised to do so in the presence of a witness, in order to remove all suspicion from her of having taken the money in the event that it was gone. She returned home apparently well pleased with the advice. An hour later Mrs. Randall returned to the station reporting that the trunk had been broken open and the money found to be missing. Later in the day Mrs. Tumbersill called upon the police judge for advice, saying she could scarcely believe that her friends would rob her. However, upon the suggestion of Deputy District Attorney Simon she consented to have warrants issued for the arrest of Randall and his wife. If the former stole the money he very likely left on the steamer which sailed for San Francisco Friday night.

DEATH OF MRS. A. B. TODD.

PORTLAND, March 6.

This morning at 6 o'clock there died at Forest Grove, of pneumonia, Ada Hughes, wife of Alexander B. Todd and daughter of Samuel Hughes of that place, in the 25th year of her age. She was born at Forest Grove, from the best of the old Oregon pioneer stock, and was one of the loveliest of our Oregon-raised women. A dutiful daughter, a faithful wife and an affectionate mother, she was triply crowned, and the sweet influences of her young life will long be felt in the community. Her little orphaned son will scarce remember her, but he will know that she is "close beside the golden stairs."

B. K.

PORTLAND INDUSTRIES.

The following alphabetical list of business establishments and occupations is made up from R. L. Polk & Co's excellent directory, which is just out:

Abstracts of land titles	1
Advertising agents	1
Agricultural implements	11
Architects	11
Artificial stone	2
Artificial flowers	1
Artists	17
Artists materials	2
Asbestos boiler covering	2
Assayers	4
Auctioneers	6
Bags & bagging	2
Bakers	21
Banks & bankers	13
Barbers	[illegible]
[illegible]	2
Baths	8
Bed springs	1
Bedding	4
Bells	2
Belt lacing	1
Belting & hose	6
Bicycles	1
Bill posters	1
Billiard balls	2
Billiard tables	1
Blacksmiths & horseshoers	37
Boarding houses	31
Boat builders	3
Boat houses	4
Boiler covering	2
Boiler manufacturers	5
Book binders & blank book manufacturers	4
Books & stationery	15
Boot blacks	10
Boots & shoes (wholesale)	4
Boots & shoes (retail)	21
Boot & shoe manufacturers goods	1
Boot & shoe upper manufacturers	2
Boot & shoe makers	40
Bottlers	1
Box manufacturers	6
Brass founders	4
Brewers	5
Brick manufacturers	3
Bridge builders	5
Brokers	50
Broom manufacturers	3
Brush manufacturers	1
Builders hardware	1
Building association	1
Burial casket manufacturers	1
Butchers & meat markets	66
Calcium lights	1
Candy manufacturers & confectioners	9
Canneries	6
Carbonated beverages	1
Carpenters & builders	28
Carpet cleaners	2
Carpets & oil cloths	7
Carpet weavers	1
Carriage repositories	6
Carriage & wagon material	2
Carriage & wagon makers	14
Chair manufacturers	1
Chandeliers	2
Chimney pipe	1
Chimney sweeps	1
Chinese merchandise	12
Church bells	1
Cider manufacturers	[illegible]
Cigars & tobacco	74
Civil engineers & surveyors	8
Cloaks & suits	[illegible]
Clothes wringers	[illegible]
Clothing (wholesale)	3
Clothing (retail)	22
Coal	[illegible]
Coaloil engines	[illegible]
Teas coffees & spices	10
Collection agents	6
Colleges & schools	13
Commercial & mercantile agencies	[illegible]
Commission	42
Confectionary & fruits	29
Contractors	22
Coopers	[illegible]
Cordage manufacturers	[illegible]
Cornice manufacturers	[illegible]
Crockery & glassware (wholesale)	2
Crockery & glassware (retail)	[illegible]
Dairy implements & supplies	3
Dairymen	10
Dancing schools	1
Dentists supplies	2
Dentists	24
Detective agencies	1
Diamond setters	2
Drag sawing machines	1
Drain tile	1
Transfer companies & draymen	10
Dressmakers	49
Druggists	32
Dry goods (wholesale)	4
Dry goods (retail)	10
Dyers	4
Dynamite	1
Electric light	2
Electric goods & supplies	4
Electricians	1
Electroplaters	1
Electrotypers	1
Employment offices	10
Enamel letters & designs	1
Engine tools	1
Engines	3
Engravers	4
Fruit evaporators	1
Excelsior manufacturers	[illegible]
Express companies	3
Express & delivery wagon manufacturers	1
Fancy dry goods	1
Fancy goods & notions	21
Farm machinery	8
Felt goods manufacturers	1
Iron fence manufacturers	1
Fire brick	2
Fire works	1
Fire works manufacturers	1
Fish oysters & game	20
Fishing tackle	[illegible]
Flags & banners	2
Florists	15
Flour & feed	16
Flour mill machinery	2
Flouring mills	3
Flower pot manufacturers	1
Foreign exchange & passage agents	7
Forwarding & commission	2
Founders & machinists	12
Fresco painters	1
Fringe manufacturers	1
Fruit (wholesale)	6
Funeral directors	3
Fur dealers	[illegible]
Furnished rooms & lodgings	67
Furniture manufacturers	25
Iron cornices	1
Garden & orchard tools	1
Gas fixtures	4
Gas light companies	1
General stores	11
Giant powder	1
Ginger ale	1
Glaziers	2
Glove manufacturers	1
Glue manufacturers	1
Grain dealers & exporters	13
Grocers (wholesale)	14
Grocers (retail)	127
Gunpowder	[illegible]
Guns & ammunition	6
Gunsmiths	3
Hairworkers	7
Hancock inspirators	1
Hardware (wholesale)	6
Hardware (retail)	11
Hats & caps	10
Hay grain & feed	1
Hay pressers	1
Hides furs & pelts	4
Homeopathic pharmacy	1
Horse collar manufacturers	2
Hospital aid association	1
Hot air furnaces	2
Hot water heating	1
Hotels	48
House furnishing goods	4
House movers	1
Ice dealers	3
Insurance agents	31
Insurance companies (accident)	40
Insurance companies (fire & marine)	10
Insurance companies (life)	9
Insurance (boiler)	1
Pig iron	1
Iron manufacturers	1
Iron & steel	5
Ivory & bone turner	1
Iron & combination bridges	1
Japanese goods	2
Manufacturing jewelers	[illegible]
Jewelers' tools & supplies	3
Junk dealers	4
Kindergartens	1
Ladies' furn goods	2
Lath manufacturers	1
Lands	3
Laundry machinery & supplies	1
Laundries (white)	10
Laundries (Chinese)	53
Lawyers	111
Leather and findings	4
Lightering and towing	1
Lime manufrs and dealers	2
Lime, plaster and cement	2
Lithographers	3
Livery, boarding and sale stables	20
Loan agents	10
Locksmiths and bell-hangers	4
Lumber (hardwood)	2
Lumber manufacturers and dealers	11
Machinery	9
Machinists	8
Marble works	6
Marine engineers	1
Masks	2
Marine surveyor	1
Masquerade suits	3
Match factory	1
Mechanics' tools	1
Medicine manufacers	2
Men's furnishing goods (wholesale)	3
Men's furnishing goods (retail)	13
Merchant tailors	21
Metal packing	1
Metallic packing cos.	1
Midwives	5
Mill machinery	7
Millinery	11
Mining companies	10
Mining engineers	3
Mop manufacturer	1
Mowers and reapers	2
Music publisher	1
Music teachers	38
Music and musical instruments	6
Newsdealers	5
Newspapers & periodicals	34
Nurserymen	6
Oar maker	1
Oat meal manufactur'r	1
Oculists and aurists	3
Office supplies	1
Oil clothing	5
Oil manufacturers	2
Oil dealers	5
Optical goods	2
Ornamental iron and wire worker	1
Organ manufacturer	1
Packing company	1
Patent manufacturers	3
Painters	7
Painters' brushes	1
Paints, oil and glass	7
Paper (wholesale)	1
Paper maker	1
Paper boxes	2
Patterns	2
Pattern & model mkrs	6
Artificial pavement	2
Pawnbrokers	3
Photographers	11
Photographers' supplies	1
Physicians	101
Pictures and frames	7
Planing mills	12
Plasterers	8
Plumbers gas & steam fitters	23
Pork packers	4
Pottery	1
Printers, book & job	13
Printers' supplies and presses	2
Produce dealers	10
Propriet'ry medicines	3
Provisions	7
Publishers	5
Pumps	5
Railway supplies	2
Real estate agents	46
Reduction works	1
Restaurants	50
Roofers	6
Rose grower	1
Rubber goods	1
Rubber shoes	2
Rubber stamps	3
Rubber and leather goods	2
Saddlery hardware	5
Saddles and harness (wholesale)	2
Saddle and harness makers	9
Safe deposit	1
Safes	3
Safe expert	1
Sail makers	3
Saloons	156
Sand, rock & gravel	1
Sanitary plumbing	1
Sash, doors & blinds	6
Sausage manufrs	2
Sawmill machinery	7
Scales	3
School bells	1
Seal engravers	4
Second-hand goods	12
Seeds	3
Sewing machines	3
Shafting, pulleys and hangers	1
Shingle dealers and manufacturers	2
Ship builders	3
Ship chandlers	2
Shipping and commission merchants	9
Shirt manufr	1
Shooting gallery	1
Showcase manufr	1
Skating rink	1
Soap manufrs	3
Soda water manufrs	5
Soda water supplies	1
Stair builders	3
Steam fitters' supplies	3
Steam laundry	1
Steam wood sawyer	1
Steamboat and transportation companies	32
Stencil cutters	8
Stenographers	8
Stereotypers	2
Stevedore	1
Stock broker	1
Stoneware	1
Stoves & tinware	19
Straw works	1
Street car & hose cart manufrs	1
Stucco workers	2
Sub-marine diver	1
Tailors	25
Tanners	4
Telegraph companies	3
Telegraph instruments	1
Telephone companies	1
Tents and awnings	4
Terra cotta chimneys	1
Terra cotta works	1
Theaters	4
Threshing machines	4
Tin, copper and sheet iron	5
Transfer companies	4
Trees & shrubbery	1
Trunks & valises	4
Trust company	1
Turkish baths	1
Twines	3
Type founder	1
Umbrella makers	2
Undertakers	4
Underwear manufr	1
Uniforms	1
Upholsterers	6
Veterinary surgeons	3
Vinegar manufrs	3
Violin manufr	1
Wall paper	6
Watchmakers' tools & supplies	2
Watch, clocks & jewelry	24
Steam well borer	1
Water proof covers	2
Whip manufr	1
Wharf builder	1
Wig maker	1
Windmills	1
Wines and liquors	19
Wire ropes	1
Wire screens	1
Wire works	3
Woodcarver	1
Wool dealers	9
Wood-making machinery	2
Wooden and willow ware	4
Woodmen's supplies	1
Wool broker	1
Wool dealer	11
Woolen mills	2
Wool puller	1
Woven wire mattress	1
Yeast manufr	1

IN THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION.

PESTH, March 5.—In the Hungarian delegation to-day Count Apponyi said he considered it appropriate to state clearly that according to confidential declarations of Count Baylindi, imperial minister of war, the credits asked were not calculated to cause uneasiness in any quarter. Referring to Count Kalnoky's speeches, he said: "We must bow before the responsible ministerial statesman."

Herr Beathy thought discussion desirable, in order to define the country's relations with Russia. He hoped the government would take energetic efforts in the direction of development of the Balkan states, without ever provoking Russia, because the country desired to avoid war.

Count Adrassy said that discussion was inopportune. They should rather support the government and strengthen its position in the eyes of Europe. The delegation had no more patriotic duty to fulfill than ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly to grant the credits asked. The fact that the strength of the country was greater than ever before was entirely satisfactory, since it preserved them from their greatest enemy, pessimism.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A SPECIAL SESSION CALLED.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 6.—Governor Wilson will to-morrow issue his proclamation reconvening the legislature of this state on the third Wednesday of April next to consider appropriations of public money for various purposes. The Governor does not refer to the election of United States senators, but it is believed that there will be an election, as the work called for cannot be accomplished before the second Tuesday after the meeting. Senator Kenna arrived from Washington to-day and says there is no doubt that the legislature will have to elect a senator at its special session, notwithstanding Governor Wilson thinks otherwise.

FLOUR TRADE AND SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The flour trade is exercised over the London project to establish in Rio Janeiro a flour milling company with a capital of £500,000. No flour is at present milled in Brazil, American vessels from New York, Baltimore and Richmond carrying out cargoes of flour to Brazil. The duty is 75 cents per barrel, and the carrying of flour about pays the expenses of the outward voyage, and the profit of the trip is made on the return cargo. An English company proposes to carry grain from the Argentine republic and Chili into Brazil and mill it there. No duty is imposed on grain in that country and hence the American flour trade would find it impossible to compete.

ALASKA OF NO VALUE TO THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The *Tribune* has an interview on Alaska with Henry W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian institute, who was special agent of the treasury department in Alaska. He declares that Alaska can never be of any value for agriculture, and, with one exception, there is no mining industry worthy of the name. He says that not until we have a great population on the Pacific coast will the fisheries and timber of Alaska become valuable. He said: "I myself am interested in the salmon cannery on Kodiak island, but we barely pay expenses."

BEATS THE BEST RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—A race took place at the Elite rink last night which had ten starters and in which the previous American record was beaten by all three of the men who finished. The race was won by Peter Hegelman, who covered twenty miles in two hours and forty-one minutes and thirty-two seconds. Gus D. Guerrero was second—time, 2:43½; Thomas Howard third—time, 2:16¾. The best American record for twenty-five miles was two hours 19 minutes 27 seconds, by Donovan, at Providence in August, 1880.

GREAT BLOCKADE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

BOSTON, March 5.—A special from St. John, N. B., to the *Herald* says: Such universal blockades as have taken place on the New Brunswick railroads in the past three weeks have not been known for years. On the New Brunswick railway between Gibson, Woodstock and Great Falls miles of track have been buried under seven feet of snow.

TO VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

PROVIDENCE, March 4.—A resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage was concurred in by the house to-day by a vote of 52 to 7. A resolution providing for a vote on a constitutional amendment repealing the lately adopted prohibitory article was indefinitely postponed.

NOTES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Italian bark Carlotta, hence for Queenstown, eighty-eight days out, has been given up as lost by the consignees. She carried a cargo of wheat valued at $36,000, and had a crew of twelve men.

Wm. Coke, one of the seven men who organized the Knights of Labor, died to-day of heart disease, aged 63 years.

VESSEL WRECKED.

CAMDEN, N J., March 6.—It is stated that a steamer bound for a northern port has been wrecked off the New Jersey coast during the storm of Thursday last. The ocean beach between Barnegat inlet and Seaside park is strewn with the wreckage of Southern fruits and early vegetables in crates and barrels.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The City of Chicago is reported anchored outside on account of the fog. Arrived—Steamers California and Germania, from Hamburg; Lagascone, from Havre.

A JUDGE RETIRES.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Judge Samuel Trent retired at noon to-day from the bench of the United States district court of the eastern district of Missouri, after thirty years of judicial service.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

EDITORIAL PERSONAL.

SEATTLE, March 6.—Col. Geo. G. Lyon, formerly editor of *Daily Post-Intelligencer*, has purchased an interest in, and to-morrow assumes editorial control of the Seattle *Daily Times*.

ENGLAND.

SYMPATHY FOR BEECHER.

LONDON, March 6.—Rev. Mr. Parker in his sermon, this evening, eulogizes Mr. Beecher. He expressed profound sympathy, of himself and his hearers, with the afflicted pastor.

TURKEY.

SHOT FOR TREASON.

RUSTCHUK, March 6.—The nine officers and civilians concerned in the recent revolt were shot here this morning. The soldiers will be tried to-morrow.

THE HOTELS.

QUIMBY.	
D F Wagner, San Fran	Jas Johnson, St Paul
O W Anderson, Helena	W H Upson, do
R E DeCamp, do	Z Dimmick, Dalles
Grant Morris, Sprague	A Besamon, Elk River
J R Flinn, Seneca, Ill	C Kistemaher, do
A Mackay, Albany, N Y	Mrs Davis & ch, Nebrask
S E Squires, Victoria	W W Davis, do
Mrs E Squires, do	Lee Wilcox, do
Miss E Squires, do	L E Schaffer & fam, do
Nellie Squires, do	Wm Lakeshild, do
W F Roland, do	C W Chapman, do
A J Tilford & fam, Seattl	J A Grifley, do
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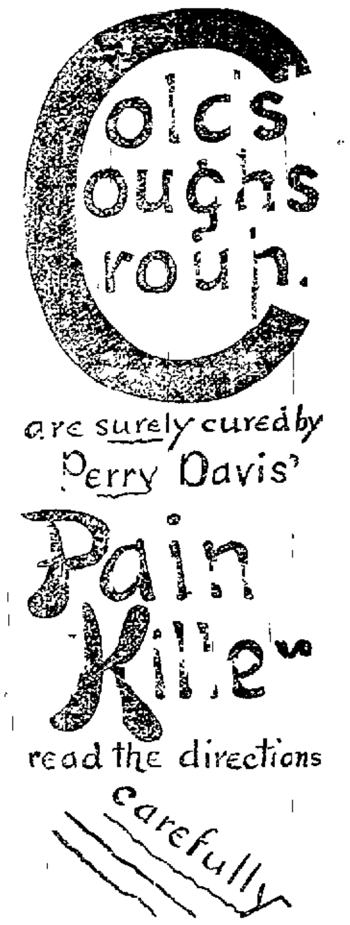
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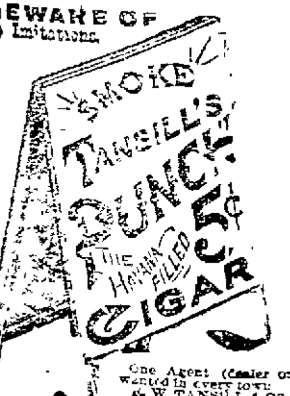

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